BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 0-40m., 0-43a. Low water, 6-27m., 0-53a.

Mohunlal Kahandas Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Church Gate Street, 3 p. m.

Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company, Tamarind, lane, 3 p. m.

Indian Textile Journal Company, Meadow Street, 3 p. m.

Novelty Theatre, Alfred Theatrical Company, under patronage of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, 9 p. m.

"Khoone Nahak": Alfred Theatrical Co., 9 p. m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. N. and R. I. M., 1-30 p. m.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Municipal C. C.

Independent vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Elphinstone vs. R. I. M. C. C.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 1-15m., 1-12a. Low water, 6-38m., 7-23a.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Liberal C. C.

Baronet vs. John Bright.

Hindu Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone C. C.

Indo Portuguese C. C. vs. Mazagon Reservoir C. C.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R Temple's statue at 6-15 a.m. and at Hornby Vellard at 6-45 a. m. for cycle run to-morrow.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A Lecture will be delivered in the Church Mission Hall, Thakoordwar, this evening at 6-15 by Mr. Frank Anderson, M. A. Subject.—"A remarkable delusion."

KILLED ON THE SPOT.—On Thursday evening about 7 o'clock, one Luximon Tookaram, aged twenty-two years, residing at Byculla, was riving a labour cart laden with bales along Grant Road Bridge, Parbhadevi Road, when one of the wheels of the cart was caught in the gutter, capsizing the cart. The driver was thrown down, and the bales falling on him he was killed on the spot. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Parbhadevi Road on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Peder Road, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Ruda Arjoon, a Hindu boy, aged seven years, residing with his parents in a hut off the Peder Road. On Thursday afternoon the deceased was playing outside the hut in company of another lad, when he suddenly trod on a snake, which bit him on the left instep, causing three punctured wounds, which bled profusely. The boy ran into the hut crying, where his mother applied some household remedies to the wounds to prevent bleeding and sent for her husband, but before the latter arrived, deceased became unconscious and died. The snake was said to be a cobra. A verdict of death from snake bite was recorded.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION AND DR K. N. BAHADURJI.—A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association was held yesterday at the rooms of the Association under the presidency of Mr. Khursedji Rustomji Cama, when the following resolutions were placed on record as to the Association's sense of the deep loss it has suffered in the death of Dr. K. N. Bahadurji:—"That this Council desire to place on record its deep sense of the loss sustained by Association in the untimely death of Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, one of its most prominent and valuable members, whose zeal and public spirit were only surpassed by its energy and disinterestedness to promote all matters affecting the popular welfare. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Nasserwanji Dorabji Baha durji, Dr. Bahadurji's father, with a suitable letter from the Secretaries."

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH MUNICIPAL NOTICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Dr. Nadershaw H. Sushia was charged by the Drainage Department of the Municipality with non-compliance with a notice requiring him to do certain drainage works in connection with his house in Barber Lane, Fort. Mr. Crawford, solicitor to the Municipality, prosecuted. Mr. James William Smith, Drainage Engineer, was examined as a witness on behalf of the prosecution. He said he did not insist upon the closed system of drainage. The upon system at the premises of the defendant, if modified, would meet with municipal requirements. He could not say from knowledge that the drainage arrangements of the premises in question were defective. The usual procedure was to summons all the landlords who were owners of a common gully to answer a charge with regard to municipal requirements. The defendant was asked to remodel the rains according to the terms of the notice. Further hearing of the matter has been adjourned.

THEFT OF LANTERNS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jotiba charged Rameshwar Shivcharan, a ghorawala, and Buggoo Hamir, a coachman, with the theft of a pair of lanterns of the value of Rs. 40. It appeared from the evidence that Ganesh Rambal, a coachman in the employ of Mr. Reid, of Messrs. Wallace and Co., left his masters carriage in a stable at Mody Bay on Wednesday evening. The next morning he found the lanterns mi-sing, and on the matter being reported to the police, the accused were arrested with the stolen lanterns. Accused No. 1 had stolen the lanterns and left them in an empty house about 500 yards off under a heap of straw when a bania named Keshow Gopal, who had come to throw some food for the cattle noticed the lanterns hidden in the grass. Just then accused No. 1 came up and claimed the lanterns, when Keshow becoming suspicious, handed him over to the police. The police, on the statement of No. 1, arrested the second accused. The Magistrate convicted the two accused and sentenced the first accused to one months' and the second to fifteen days rigorous imprisonment.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A MAHOMEDAN WOMAN.—Sheribbee, a Mahomedan woman, aged forty-five years, wife of one Shaik Inus Fakir Mahomed, a dock labourer, residing on the fourth floor of a house at Chowkey Mohalla, committed suicide by throwing a bottle of kerosine oil on her clothes and setting fire to them with a match. A neighbour living on the third floor of the same house heard her screaming upstairs, and on enquiring into the matter was found the woman lying on the floor enveloped in flames, with a bottle of kerosine oil almost empty, and a box of sulphur matches lying close by her. The neighbour at once threw some water on her and put the flames out, but not before she had been terribly burnt about her body. Her husband was sent for, who, on arrival called in the police and had Sheribbee removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she expired soon after. The police inquiries showed that deceased lost her son, aged nine years, about five months ago from small-pox, and that she had been brooding over the loss sustained by her, and since then often expressed that she had no desire to live. Mr. Allan J. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning at the J. J. Hospital, in connection with the death of the deceased Sheribbee, when a verdict of suicide was returned by the Jury.

DOMESTIC TROUBLE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mary Molloy charged her husband, John Owen Molloy, with refusing to maintain her. Mr. DeSouza, pleader, appeared for Mrs. Molloy, the accused being defended by Mr. Sahjana, barrister-at-law. The complainant said she married the defendant eleven years ago and had two children—one boy named James, aged 8 years, and a girl, named Lizzie, aged three years and a half. They lived happily for some time after marriage. Subsequently Molloy took to drinking and ill-treating her. In January last, whilst they were living at Jacob's Circle, the accused drank three bottles of liquor and wanted a fourth. When she refused it, he assaulted her, broke the furniture and turned her out of the house. He frequently quarrelled in his drunken fits. Once he threatened to kill her. About three months ago he fell out of the window of a house in Mody Bay whilst drunk. He went to hospital, from which he returned after a month, and called for liquor. She tried to dissuade him and he beat her. He also assaulted her sister who interfered. She kept quiet for the time, but when he went to work she took her things and went to her father's place. Further evidence having been recorded, the Magistrate remarked that, as the accused earned Rs. 95 per month as a fitter, he would order him to pay a monthly allowance of Rs. 30 to his wife from 23rd July last, and to pay Rs. 16 as costs of the prosecution.

MONETARY DIFFICULTIES LEADING TO SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Mody Street, touching the death of Ardeshir Pestonji Masalawala, a Parsee, aged twenty four years, residing at Mody Street, a widower, at Mody Street. The deceased was unmarried and kept a grocer's shop. He was in pecuniary embarrassment, and had been for the last ten or twelve days quarrelling with his mother about household expenses. He told her on one or two occasions that if she would worry him more about money he would destroy himself. On Wednesday evening Ardeshir, who was in the habit of going out, went out, saying he was going for a walk. When he returned home at 9 p.m., he appeared to be cheerful and retired to bed about an hour after. About 4 o'clock the following morning he asked his mother for some water, when the latter repaired and gave it to him. Deceased took the tea but immediately threw it up. When asked whether he had taken anything, Ardeshir replied in the negative, but his mother felt a strong smell of opium. A Parsee medical practitioner was sent for, who examined the deceased and found him suffering from opium poisoning. He became comatose, gradually sank and died in the afternoon. The evidence of a licensed vendor of opium went to show that deceased had purchased from his shop in the Fort Market four annas worth of opium on the previous evening. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdit of suicide with opium poisoning.

DEATH OF A POLICY OFFICER.—Inspector James George, of the Bombay Police Force, died early yesterday morning at his brother's residence at the Town Hall, where he had been removed on the previous Saturday. The wife of the deceased officer died in April last, which preyed so heavily upon his mind that since he has not been in indifferent health. On the 11th instant he became very ill, when Dr. Chansley, the Police Surgeon, was summoned, and pronounced the deceased to besuffering from liver complaint. He remained under the treatment until his death, which occurred at Sejclock yesterday morning. The deceased leaves behind him a daughter, aged seven years. The sad intelligence was conveyed to Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner, who issued a circular regarding the loss sustained by the Bombay Police Force and requesting all the European police officers off duty to attend the funeral. Accordingly a large number of police officers gathered together at the Sewree cemetery last evening to pay the last tribute of respect. Both the Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioner, the Superintendents of Police, and all the officers attached to the Harbour Police attended the funeral. Having been born on the 19th April 1861, the deceased was over thirty-seven years of age. He joined the Bombay Police on the 8th November 1883 as a third grade Constable and was promoted to the rank of Inspector on the 29th May 1897. On the retirement of Superintendent Sweeny he was appointed to Inspector-in-charge of the Harbour Police, which post he held until his death. His agreeable disposition and genial nature won for him the esteem and regard of his fellow officers.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—the ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP has a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PLAGUE AND THE PIECE GOODS ASSOCIATION.

THE following has been addressed to the Secretary to Government, General Department (Plague), by the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Association :—

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Association, who are deeply interested in the trade of Bombay have recently had under their serious consideration the question of the plague and plague measures.

They have noticed with regret that the city has not been entirely free from plague since last rains and the recent increase in the death-rate and in the number of reported plague cases leads them to fear that Bombay may again be visited by the plague in an epidemic form.

It is not necessary for them to emphasize the serious losses and hardships inflicted on the people of Bombay under the existing plague regulations, but the members of the Association would like to point out to Government that, should their fears regarding the recrudescence of the plague be realised and quarantine restrictions and other harassing measures be again enforced, they feel certain that many merchants will at once leave the city and up-country traders will be deterred from coming into Bombay, in consequence of which trade will be seriously hampered for the third year in succession.

The members of the Association are unwillingly led to the belief that even the most severe measures which Government may take cannot be relied on to stamp out the plague, and it has, they fear, to be admitted that there can be no certainty as to when, and under what circumstances Bombay is likely to become entirely free from the epidemic. They would, therefore, respectfully suggest that in framing plague regulations the Government should take into consideration the possibility of the epidemic returning year after year, and that such restrictions as are likely to prove a hindrance to trade or to interfere with the ordinary avocations of the people should be relaxed as far as is compatible with safety.

I am directed to enclose a copy of the resolutions passed at a special general meeting of the Association which was held on the 4th August 1898, and to recommend the suggestions therein contained to the favourable consideration of Government; and I have to add that, should Government be able to make an announcement at an early date on the subject of quarantine, the Council would feel much relief to the members of the Association and to many other merchants who have to make provision for their requirements some months ahead, and who at present are deterred from entering into their usual contracts in the fear that when their sickness arrived, trade may again be disorganised.—I have, &c.,

Sd.) MOTILAL KANJI,
Secretary, Bombay Native Piece-Goods Association.
(Sd.) MANMOHANDAS RAMJI, Chairman.

(Sd.) KALIDAS JUTHA,
Deputy Chairman.
Bombay, August 18th, 1898.

Resolutions passed at a special general meeting of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Association held on Tuesday, August 16th, 1898.

1. We would suggest that, looking to the great hindrance to trade and hardships upon the people caused by quarantine, a careful medical examination at such places as Bhyndar and Thana should be substituted for it. Should the Government find it impossible to conduct the examination of a large number of people efficiently except in the day time third class passengers desirous of travelling by the night mails might be sent out by earlier trains to the examining stations, and the second class passengers, being comparatively few in number, might be examined in a few minutes on arrival of the mail train.

As regards people wishing to travel by sea to coastports, we would suggest that they should be permitted to submit themselves for examination to their District Medical Officer the day previous to their departure, and, if in good health, should receive a pass from him which would obviate the necessity of their being examined on the quay. People not holding such passes should be examined at the bunders. The coasting steamers should be permitted to call at all the usual coast ports in Kathiawar, and those who have undergone medical examination at Bombay may not be subjected to quarantine or any other restriction at the ports, but should be allowed to proceed to their destination, and the Political Agents should be instructed accordingly.

2. Should Government decide to have any inspection of incoming passengers, we would suggest that such as are found not to be in good health should not be detained at the examining stations, but permitted to proceed to their homes, provided always that in the opinion of the medical officer in charge, further travelling would be likely to endanger their lives.

3. It is our belief that the people of Bombay are now willing to assist Government to the necessary cleansing and removing all plague cases, and in their own interest are likely to give Government much assistance in this respect. This being so, we are of opinion that the strict house-to-house visitations carried on last year is not now necessary, and that a local Committee, working jointly and in consultation with a District Medical Officer, are likely to be quite effective in ascertaining the existence of plague in any house in the locality. In any difficulty will arise in inducing the people to send such cases to hospital, but should they be unwilling to do so, and the medical officer in charge be satisfied that the patient is not likely to be moved to a home, or that his remaining there is dangerous to the neighbours, he acting in conjunction with the members of the local committee, should be empowered, for a period of five days, to detain him in hospital, but should exercise that power with due regard to the safety of the patient and feeling of the relatives in cases where the patient is dying or his life will be endangered by removal.

4. While we are not in favour of the compulsory segregation of those dwelling in a plague-inflicted house, we believe the people will be readily persuaded to leave any such house if suitable camps are provided for them within the locality so soon, when the plague has not quite disappeared. Captain Bingley belongs to a family which may be proud of having supplied gallant soldiers for five generations. It is our pleasant duty at this gathering to bid him and Mrs. Bingley "good-bye," and wish them long life and happiness.

At the close of the address, Rao Saheb Naikarni called forth three cheers for Captain Bingley, which were heartily given.

Captain Bingley, in addressing the assembly, said that he was not an orator, but he and his wife were highly gratified for the honour done to them. He added that he would have been able to carry out his duties without the assistance which he had received at the hands of the various volunteer committees, for which he thanked them very heartily. He was glad to meet the Native gentlemen present in connection with the Plague Committee. He thanked Mr. Raojee for having placed his house at the disposal of the committees, and also tendered his thanks to the committees for meeting him there.

The Party then retired to an ante-room, where they partook of light refreshments. Before leaving, Captain and Mrs. Bingley were decorated with wreaths of flowers and presented with bouquets. Cheers were given for the gallant couple on their departure. A string band was in attendance, and played several selections during the evening.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses, purifies, and preserves the enamel of the teeth, hardens the gums, prevents decay, stops decay, gives to the teeth a delightful pearl-like whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant impurities from the mouth caused by tobacco smoke. "Floriline" is a liquid dentine," being composed of a part of honey and several of the choicest herbs, and is the greatest boon and discovery of the age. Price Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 19, Wigmore Road, London, England.

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE 10th having been a holiday, was taken advantage of by the B. N. Railway and the Y. M. C. A. Cricket Clubs to try conclusions. The Railway team went in first and ran up a score of 193 runs. Shakespeare played a fine innings of 79 runs backed up by Knowles, McGarry and Ismail with 21, 19 and 15 runs, respectively. The Y. M. C. A. did very badly in their first venture making only 23 runs, but in the follow on showed to better advantage, the board displaying 72 runs for ten wickets. The result was a victory for the Bengal-Nagpur Cricket Club by an innings and 98 runs, Shakespeare being responsible for half the number of wickets. On the side of the Y. M. C. A. Hopson, Dicksit and Somerville were the chief runs getters.

A second cricket match was played on Saturday last—the opposing elevens—the C. P. and N. V. R. Clubs. The former scored 127 and the latter 197. Kennard made 101 runs and was presented with a bat and shield. The arrangements made for the Volunteers and their families were as judicious as they were expected to be and the light refreshments provided were most welcome, while the band played some very good music. It is said to all these advantages the weather was as beautiful as could be, with a gentle breeze blowing from the adjacent hills.

The willing assistance of some of our best local amateurs brought about a most successful concert in the fine rooms of the Y. M. C. A. on the 11th instant. The first piece was "Cloches de Corneville" on the violin by Mr. D'Silva which was well executed. Mr. Mayers followed with "The Man of Harlech" which was as fine a song as could be desired, and this would seem to have been the general opinion from the hearty applause which followed. Mrs. Barlow's song "The Better Land"; "Miss Whitton's "The Carrier Bird (Dove)" and Miss Webster's "Waiting" were rendered most admirably and Bartel's "The Spanish Retreat" was faultlessly rendered. The second part opened with a Pianoforte Duett "Agnes Sorel Quadrilles" by the Misses Gregory and Brown, who did justice to the commendable composer's work. In "Kitsarney" Miss Nuttall, "It came with the Merry May," Mrs. Barlow, and "A Scotch Song, "Miss Whitton, huge successes were scored. Mr. D'Silva's De Beriot's "Fifth Viot in Solo" was received with a burst of applause which showed the general appreciation. Then was contributed that favourite "Here Stands a Post" by Mr. Mayer. There is something about the air and words which always takes, and the manner in which it was rendered by Mr. Mayers proved eminently pleasing to the audience. The evening was most enjoyable and "God Save the Queen" brought it to a close.

An unexpected find of three old jail birds was made a few days back by the police, while investigating a case of theft in the city. Two are notorious burglars and the third a familiar budmash. One of these men is to be tried for theft of wearing apparel and the others for having no visible means of support. But a far more serious crime has been committed in the city. A day or two ago a sweeper killed his wife with a stone and disappeared. Some say that it occurred in the compounds of the city gaol, but others say that it took place in the village of Adgaon. Deceased's father and wife Tai appeared before the officer on the 13th May, when Tai stated that the two had strangled Bhaurav. The accused were then sent for, and they pointed out the scene of the offence on the bank of a nala in a field, off which the crop had been taken. At this spot were marks of footprints and of a body being dragged. The body had apparently been dragged to the nala. Following a wet trail, a spot close by, where two small bones and some hair, some pieces of cloth, a waist string and a silver ring were found. The ring had been identified by Bhaurav's father as the one which Bhaurav had given to his wife. The bones as well as hair at short distance in which some bones were found, a man diving into the water to recover them. He next shewed a spot under a tree where clothes had been burnt. A lump of lime and a sickle were found there. Deceased's father identified the box as the one which deceased used to carry about with him. On the way between these two spots were found some pieces of cloth, a waist belt, and some hair. Both the accused made confessions. Tai had not been examined in the Sessions Court on the ground that she was an accomplice, the motive for the murder being that she might be married to accused No. 2. Deceased's father stated that accused No. 1 came to invite Tai to his house, she being a relative. Tai's sister was to be married to the latter's brother. Tai went on 13th account both the accused had been coming to the deceased's village for some months. The deceased's father stated that he and deceased went to Adgaon on the 13th. Tai and accused No. 1 put up in the house of accused No. 1. In the afternoon, after eating some food, the deceased went with the two accused to Khandu Harri's nala in which accused No. 1 is a partner. At supper time Khandu Harri came and told deceased's father that the deceased was drunk in the nala. The father went thither, but could not find the deceased or either of the accused there. The patel was informed, and a fruitless search was made. One Gujerati Dajee saw the two accused taking deceased past, one holding each arm. He afterwards saw the two accused come back without deceased. A goatherd named Kondya, stated that he saw a body one day in a field near a nala and ran away in fright. The next day he saw bones only in the same place, and saw accused No. 1 take them away and throw them into a well. He did not tell any one until the patel called up all the latter and questioned them. In his confession accused No. 1 stated that he and the accused No. 2 resolved to kill deceased in order that Tai might be given to accused No. 2; that they took poison to some toddies, but he did not say in the most unassuming manner, and with the least inconvenience to the inhabitants. He was ever ready to help the poor by listening to their grievances; in fact he performed his duties with tact, zeal, and fairness. We are sorry he leaves this city so soon, when the plague has not quite disappeared. Captain Bingley belongs to a family which may be proud of having supplied gallant soldiers for five generations. It is our pleasant duty at this gathering to bid him and Mrs. Bingley "good-bye," and wish them long life and happiness.

ENTERTAINMENT TO CAPTAIN BINGLEY

ON Thursday evening the chairman and members of the Plague Committee ("C" Ward) gave a farewell party at Shunkerset House, Pallow Road, the residence of M. Raojee V. Juggonath Shunkerset in Sandhurst Bn. II, Bingley, the District Plague Officer and Mrs. Bingley, previous to their departure from Bombay to join his regiment in Bengal. For the purpose of carrying out the arranzements made for the party, a reception committee, under the presidency of Mr. Raojee Shunkersett was appointed, and they issued invitations to the leading gentlemen of the "C" Ward, as well as few European gentlemen. Shunkersett House and its extensive compound were gaily decorated with flags, bunting, and were brilliantly illuminated. Having spent some time in conversation with the assembled party, Mr. Raojee Juggonath, on behalf of the various Plague Committees addressed Captain Bingley to the following effect :—We, the inhabitants and members of the several local committees in "C" Ward, have this afternoon met here to thank Captain Bingley, our District Plague Officer, for the kind and sympathetic manner in which he discharged the duties of his office during the last epidemic. No doubt as in duty bound he took precautions to see that it was in the most unassuming manner, and with the least inconvenience to the inhabitants. He was ever ready to help the poor by listening to their grievances; in fact he performed his duties with tact, zeal, and fairness. We are sorry he leaves this city so soon, when the plague has not quite disappeared. Captain Bingley belongs to a family which may be proud of having supplied gallant soldiers for five generations. It is our pleasant duty at this gathering to bid him and Mrs. Bingley "good-bye," and wish them long life and happiness.

At the close of the address, Rao Saheb Naikarni called forth three cheers for Captain Bingley, which were heartily given.

Captain Bingley, in addressing the assembly, said that he was not an orator, but he and his wife were highly gratified for the honour done to them. He added that he would have been able to carry out his duties without the assistance which he had received at the hands of the various volunteer committees, for which he thanked them very heartily. He was glad to meet the Native gentlemen present in connection with the Plague Committee. He thanked Mr. Raojee for having placed his house at the disposal of the committees, and also tendered his thanks to the committees for meeting him there.

The Party then retired to an ante-room, where they partook of light refreshments. Before leaving, Captain and Mrs. Bingley were decorated with wreaths of flowers and presented with bouquets. Cheers were given for the gallant couple on their departure. A string band was in attendance, and played several selections during the evening.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 18th August, 1898 :—

Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 13th August, 1898	7,025,000
Balance to be remitted from 14th August 1898 to 31st March 1899	8,975,000

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,855 tons, Captain C N Peck, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Bangloe, 1,932 tons, Captain A W S Thompson, will sail to-day, for Antwerp and London, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain W B Smith, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Duty paid salt.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dawarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice; sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mr. R. D. Wadia, Mr H Owick and 65 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday night per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste :—Mr and Mrs Stephen, Mrs Harvey, Mrs Helliger, Miss Pichler, Mrs Bamber, Mrs B Heller, Mrs R Heller, Mrs Bubski Kawa, Dr Row, Dr Zickzama, Messrs G R Roy, E Buchner, Bouiski Rava Shastri, B J Padshah, Rav Charles King, Messrs Dawan Mathra Dass, Bawa O Singh, R Manzatto, A Manzato, E Morlini, G Morlini, G Zani, and G S Mahomed.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
	Ponani	532	Ahmed	Bhownagur	29-8	Shipr I & Co
	Kaveri	530				Do
	Saturnji	847				Lo

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
4	Calpadonia	3139	Reynolds	London	27-8	P & O S N Co
4	G Macfarlane	3165	Mac-Mahon			F M & Co
7	Imperatrix	2338	Rassovich	Trieste	1-9	A L S N Co
15	Bridhil	3765	Watkins	China		P & O S N Co
16	Bengal	3360	Webner	Aden	29-8	P & O S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	759	Tice	Kchee	20-8	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Imperatrix s	Rassovich	Trieste, Aug 3
	Clyde s	Denny	Aden, Aug 14

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
19	Ville de Paris s	Cecoaldi	Dunkirk
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi
	Bezwada s	Smith	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Benglee, Thompsen, for London and Antwerp
" Odhla, Peck, for Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Kola, for Karachi
" Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c
" Khandalla, for Persian Gulf and Karachi

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 19

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—5 bales blue papers S Manoojee and Co
Clan Shaw s—9 bales blotting paper S Manoojee and Co, 3 cases whisky Edalji Dossajee, 25 cases whisky Dhunjeebhoy Cowasje, 4 cases whisky D Dadabhoy

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan MacFarlane s—274 cases cottonades Framjee G H Allbhoy, 55 cases stationery M Pushkawjee, 31 bales printing paper Abdool H Haderaj

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—37 cases provision A K Shurnfully, 16 cases tobacco manufactured Hormuz Sheriar 10 cases cheese 1 case currant 1 case tea 1 case spices 1 case of gin Cursetjee and Co, 1 case bacon 1 case ham 3 cases cheese 3 cases table salt 1 case loaf sugar 3 cases soap 11 cases provision Eduljee and Co, 1 case wool 1 case paper K Adhiaa Hoosein, 19 bales printing paper Khusraj Shivchundas, 77 cases ghee sundries &c Budruddin Nasarally, 10 cases carmin Lukmidas Khimji, 1 case medicine Abdool Hussenally Ab odally, 31 cases medicine Heerjee Mooljee, 7 cases medicine S Bhanjee, 29 cases medicine Vandas Parbhoodas

Don of Airlie s—15 cases medicine D Dadabhoy

FROM ANTWERP.

Johannesberger s—6 cases machinery Jugmer and Co, 17 cases earthenware Rahim Cassim, 24 cases earthenware Ebram Peer Mohomed and others

FROM HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—10 hogsheads machinery sundries The Star of India Spinning and Weaving Co, 3 bags nails and 2 hogsheads brandy Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee

Johannesberger s—50 cases beer Colaba Brewery, 25 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 28 cases chemicals M S Sassoon and Co, 1 case machinery Jugmer and Co, 106 bags and 2 casks chemicals A S Narsidas, 4 cases provisions and 2 cases chemicals Agency and Co, 20 crates glasses Rahim Cassim and Kazi, 1 case sundries R Ollmar, 17 cases medicine Sorabjee Pestonjee Gandhe, 1 bale printing paper Jugmer and Co, 1 case glassware Rahim Cassim, 50 drums medicated paper Vishwandas, 11 cases perfumed soap Maneckjee Pallonjee and Co, 6 cases glassware Rahim Cassim and C., 4 cases printing papers Abdool K Essabhoy

FROM CHARENTE.

Caledonia s—122 cases brandy Jamsetjee Framjee, 25 cases cognac N P Cooper

FROM GENOA.

D Bibdinia s—1 barrel cognac, 1 case ham, and 2 casks and 1 case provision C C do Silo

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 19th August, 1898.

There will be shooting at the Pelo Range Colaba this afternoon Saturday from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

THE SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST DOCTORS.

AT BROMLEY Police-court on Saturday, July 30, Dr David Wallace, 27, of Beckenham, and formerly a well-known practitioner in the Eastern part of London, was again charged with assaulting Elizabeth Clara Warrilow, 21, a dressmaker, residing at 106, Ravenscroft-road, Beckenham, and also with performing an illegal operation upon her. Public interest centred to prosecute for the Treasury; and Mr. Hobler defended.

The first Witness called was Martha Stacey, wife of William Stacey, of 14, Buckingham-street, Brighton. She said that about Easter last Elizabeth Warrilow and her sister Amy engaged a bed-room and a sitting-room at her house for a week for six shillings. They had breakfast and tea at her house, and were always together by themselves at night.

Mr. Lawrance—While they were with you did you see anything in their conduct to complain of?

Witness.—No, sir.

Mr. Bodkin'—Did they behave themselves in a very proper way.

Witness.—Yes, sir. They only stayed a week.

Amelia Hatton, of Cork-road, Reigate, said the two girls came to stay with her, engaging a room at 12s. a week. They lived with her a week. Amy went out at a laundry and Elizabeth did dressmaking for a day or two, but afterwards went home on account of illness.

Detective-inspector Fox said he arrested Prisoner as he was walking along the road at Beckenham. Witness told him the nature of the charges and took him to the police-station. On the way Prisoner said, "I know the operation I performed might be called illegal; but there was nothing criminal about it." Further on the Prisoner said he had been foolish, and asked Witness if he had the instrument. Witness said No; it is with Doctor Davane. Prisoner said Yes, I left it behind. I know now who it is doing this for me. You will find a bed-key as well as I am getting on too well. Witness afterwards saw Prisoner in the east, when the latter said, I wish you to get my old day-book. There are some entries there that are important. Witness got the book and found Witness's name entered. Two bottles of medicine found at Miss Warrilow's house. One was half full and the other quite full.

By Mr. Hobler—Witness put the Prisoner's statements into writing as soon as he got to the police station.

Dr. Davane of Maple-road, Anerley, said he was called on 10th, Brownswood-road, Beckenham, on May 31, and saw Elizabeth Clara Warrilow in bed. She was in a very weak state and dangerously ill. She was suffering from acute peritonitis of a septic nature. Dr. Davane visited her again, and in consequence of her condition he sent for Dr. Sturges, of Beckenham, and they decided that an operation was necessary. The operation was performed by Dr. Sturges on the same afternoon, and for some time afterwards the girl was in a very critical condition. The instrument produced had its legitimate uses, but it ought not to be used in the way in which it had been stated it was used. On June 2 Witness went to see the patient, to watch her while she was being questioned by a solicitor. He could not say exactly whether she was in a condition to give an accurate statement. He thought she answered some of the questions at random. He knew she answered in a very undecided manner occasionally.

Cross-examined—Witness would not say she was quite in bed all the time.

Mr. Hobler—And yet you allowed her to go on?

Witness.—Yes, as long as I thought she could physically stand it.

I understand that there was some difficulty about the benefit clubs at Beckenham?—Yes.

You refused, I think, to attend them at a certain fee?—I did, amongst other doctors.

And Dr. Wallace accepted what was offered and added practice to himself?—So he says.

Is it a fact that Dr. Wallace was doing very well?—I don't know. I had some clubs, and I gave them up. I don't know what became of them afterwards.

Dr. Sturges said the last Witness called him in to see Elizabeth Warrilow on June 1. She was suffering from septic peritonitis, and he performed a necessary operation. Witness corroborated the last Witness in other statements.

Dr. Augustus Joseph Pepper of 13, Wimpole-street, surgeon at St. Mary's Hospital, gave evidence of a technical nature, and he was in the witness-box over two hours.

This closed the case for the Prosecution.

The Bench intimated their intention of sending the Prisoner for trial, but, on the application of Mr. Hobler agreed to formally remand him, to give him an opportunity of handing in a written statement.

Mr. Lawrance applied to the Police Magistrates to reduce the bail, which had been fixed at three sureties of £500 each and Prisoner in £1000. He said on the last occasion he was prepared with the three sureties, but upon them declined to stand because his partner objected.

The Chairman said the Bench were not inclined to reduce the bail, and Prisoner was remanded in custody to appear before Lloyd Whitmarsh was again brought up at Westminster Police Court on July 29, charged with performing an illegal operation on Alice Bayly. On the accused entering the dock, Detective-inspector Drew, of Scotland Yard, said he was not prepared to offer any additional evidence that day, and he was instructed to ask for a formal remand until Friday next.—Mr. Marsham acquiesed.—The Prisoner asked his Worship if he would consider the question of bail that day, as Mr. Maidstone had not found out, and Prisoner was again removed to the cells.

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THE MONSON INSURANCE CASE.

TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

AT the Central Criminal Court, on May 29 and 30, before Mr. Justice Lawrance, Victor Honour, 40, property agent; Alf. John Monson; and Robert Ives Metcalfe, 34, agent, were severally indicted for a conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society. There were other charges against Honour of aiding and abetting Percival Ed. Norgate to forge acceptances on bills of exchange, and of forging and uttering bills of exchange.—Mr. Charles Mathews and Mr. Avory prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. Marshall Hall, Q.C., and Mr. Bodkin defended Honour; Mr. J. Rawlison, Q.C., and Mr. Arthur Hutton defended Monson; and Mr. H. C. Richards, Q.C., and Mr. Coyle defended Metcalfe.

Mr Charles Mathews, in opening the case, said the prisoners were severally charged with conspiracy and with obtaining a policy of insurance for 1000l. on the life of a young gentleman named Percival Ed. Norgate, from the Norwich Union Life Insurance Company, under false pretences, and also with obtaining money from an agent of that Company. The man Honour, in the year 1891, under the name of Dent, carried on business at 21, Moorgate-street. He passed also under the names of Henry Milton and Urbanowsky, which latter name was to him a household word. Monson, who passed in 1896, under the name of Wyvill, was closely connected with Honour and Metcalfe, who had been an agent to a life insurance company. Metcalfe had offices at 148, Shaftesbury-avenue, and at Salisbury-square, which would not now challenge the accuracy of the statement. But the circumstances in which the statement was made were somewhat peculiar. Mr. Thorburn was a gentleman of the Indian Civil Service, and he was also

VISION is justly described as the most important of our senses, and its loss is regarded as one of the greatest calamities to which mankind is subject. It is, therefore, of importance that we should carefully use our Eyesight while it is perfect and when the help of Spectacle is necessary the utmost care should be taken to procure suitable ones without delay.

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NOTICE.

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2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19.

THE enquiry for Cotton during the past week has continued to be meagre, and prices, particularly for forward deliveries, have held on their downward course, being some Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower ; the reports from the districts are satisfactory. In Wheat and Seeds a fair business has transpired, the demand being readily met by sellers, while prices are generally unchanged. Exchange has been a very steady market, rates being well maintained at their current level, and this evening's quotations are the same as last Friday's closing ones. The Money Market is quiet in tone. In Government Paper quotations have declined 3-16 per cent. for 3 1-2 per Cents, but are unchanged for Threes. Freights show a steady rise in rates, which are quoted this evening 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton higher. Imports are dull, and sales are reported to be difficult.

MONEY.—An addition during last week of 35 1-2 lakhs, brought the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay to some 180 lakhs, while in the week preceding there was a decrease of about 5 lakhs, at 144 1-2 lakhs. Private Deposits were augmented to the extent of 25 1-4 lakhs ; and Bills Discounted and Purchased increased by over 1 1-2 lakhs. On the other hand, Public Deposits at the Head Office decreased by 2 lakhs, and at the Branches by just under 1-2 lakh. Loans were some nine lakhs less, and Balances with other Banks over half lakh less.

Meanwhile the market is quiet. The rate of the Bank of Bombay is 4 per cent., and that in the open market is 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail day the market was steady in tone at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales were early on the market at 1s. 3 29-32d., and business was reported thereat to some extent. There was a fair enquiry for Bank Wire, and a moderate business was done therein. Rates opened with a quiet feeling on Monday at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Merchants' Bills were reported placed at 1s. 3 31-32d., but thereafter the market became steadier, and a fair amount of busines in Bank Paper was done. On Tuesday rates were steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were very scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited. Bank Demand was done to a small extent at 1s. 3 31-32d. The market continued steady on Wednesday at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar were buyers of forward Wire,and business was reported to a small extent. There was again a steady feeling in the market yesterday with 1s. 3 7-8d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, a small amount only having been reported. There was a fair demand for Bank Paper, for forward deilvery, mostly on the part of the Bazaar, and business was done to a moderate extent. Rates have continued to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months sight Credits. No Merchants' Bills were offering, but a moderate amount of Bank Wire was reported for various deliveries, and the market closes steady at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s.4d.	"
Francs	1/8 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There was a strong feeling in the market on Saturday last with 95 9-16 quoted for Cash for 3 1-2 per Cents, 95 5-16 for the Settlement, and 87 for 3 per Cents. Quotations were given on Monday at 95 3-8 for 3 1-2 per Cents for Cash, and 95 1-4 for the Settlement ; 87, nominal, was named for Threes. The market was closed on Tuesday and opened the following day with a steady feeling at 95 1-8 for Money for 3 1-2 per Cents, 96 1-16 for Account, and 85 for Threes. The tone of the market was strong on Thursday with 95 1-2 quoted for Cash for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 95 1-8 for Account ; Threes continued at 85. To-day the market has been quiet at 95 1-8 for Money for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 95 1-16 for Account ; Threes have nominally advanced to 86.

SHARES.—The movement reported in prices during the past week, though somewhat small, has been wholly in favour of buyers. Compared with last Friday's our list this evening shows a decline of Rs. 55 in Bombay United ; of Rs. 50 each, in Hyderabad and Mahalaxmi ; of Rs. 35 in Oriental ; of Rs. 30 in Khatao Mukunji ; of Rs. 25 each, in Madras United, Sholapore, andSassoon and Alliance; of Rs. 20 in City of Bombay ; of Rs. 15 each in Casumbhoy Jewraj Balloo, Manockjee Petit, and Sassoon ; of, Rs. 10 each, in Bombay Cotton, Lukhmidas, and New Great Eastern ; and of Rs. 5 ; in China ; and an advance of Rs. 5, in Central India. In Presses, New Berar are Rs. 10 lower ; and Mofussil and Broul's Cawnpore, Rs. 2 1-2 each. In Miscellaneous Shares, Marcks and Co. have declined Rs. 10 ; Oriental Government Security Life Insurance, Rs. 6 ; and Thacker and Co., Rs. 5. Tapti Valley Railway shares have declined Rs. 2 1-2.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The tone of the market has been generally dull, and no change of any importance has taken place. It was reported that an improvement was expected at the latter end of the week, but the expectation was in vain, and it seems reasonable that another fortnight will elapse before there is a change for the better. Dealers are willing to sell their holdings of "Grey Goods" at current prices, but sales are difficult to effect. Stocks are reported to be heavy. Up-country buyers are operating in only a hand-to-mouth way. "Bleached," "Dyed," "Turkey-Red," and "Printed Goods" are without change. For "Locally-made Goods" there has been a small demand, and rates show a tendency to decline. The clearances of "Imported Goods" from the Bazaar during the week have been 2,900 packages, and of "Local" some 1,100 bales.

YARNS.—A very small business has been done, the demand being slight. China dealers are lax in their enquiry ; while spinners here are ready to sell but cannot find buyers. The market closes quiet. We quote :—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule,	As.	3 3-8	to 3 7-8 per lb.
"	"	8s	"	"	3 1-2	" 4 "
"	"	10s	"	"	3 5-8	" 4 1-4 "
"	"	12s	"	"	3 3-4	" 4 1-2 "
"	"	16s	"	"	4 1-4	" 5 1-4 "
"	"	20s	"	"	4 1-2	" 5 1-2 "
"	"	24s	"	"	5 3-16	" 6 "
"	"	30s	"	"	6 1-4	" 6 3-4 "
"	"	40s	"	"	7	" 7 3-4 "

METALS.—The price of "Braziers Copper" is 8 ans. per cwt. higher, and that of "Yellow Metal" 4 ans. ; "Swedish Bar Iron" is unchanged at Rs. 55 per candy.

COALS.—Sales have been reported during the week of "Deshagur," January to March delivery, at Rs. 14 1-4 to Rs. 14 1-2 per ton, "Jardine's," January to March, at Rs. 14 1-4 ; and "Singareni, for September to December, at Rs. 14 per ton. The market closes with a firm feeling. We quote alongside :—

Welsh Hartley	Nil.	
West "	Nil.	
Australian	Nil.	
Powell's Duffryn	Nil.	
Cardiff	Nil.	
Japan	Nil	
Bengal	Rs. 16 1-2 per ton.	14 1-2 per ton.
Singareni "	14 "	14 "
Seetpore	Nil.	15 1-2 "
Sanctoria	Nil	
Deshagur	" 16 1-2 per ton.	14 1-2 "

EXPORTS

COTTON.—The market for this staple has been quiet—almost dull—and prices have further fallen to the extent of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. "Good" Broach is quoted at Rs. 158 per candy ; "Fully Good" Bengal at Rs. 132, for January delivery ; and "Good" Bhownugger at Rs. 140, May delivery. The market at closing continues quiet, with a small business reported.

The reports wired from the Cotton-growing districts showed that the plants at Beawar, Khangaum, and Wadhwan were still in want of more rain. The rainfall registered since the previous advices did not exceed 33 cents at any one station. The weather was generally bright, and the crop prospects continued good on the whole.

Between the beginning of the week and yesterday there was very little rain throughout the Cotton-growing area, as disclosed by yesterday morning's advices. Wadhwan, Barsi, Khangaum, and Beawar wanted more rain ; the crop prospects continued good, and the weather was bright but unusually hot at Bhownugger.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz :—

		Per Candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	135—2 29-32	
Do. Do. Jan 99	"	111—3 1-8d.	
Do. Fully Good	"	125—2 3-4d.	
Do. Do. Jan 99	"	102—3	
Do. Good	"	121—2 11-16d.	
Do. Do. Jan 99	"	127—2 29-32d.	
Belatee, Fine	"	122—3 7-8d.	
Do. Do. Jan. 99	"	144—3 5-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	"	128—2 23-32d.	
Do. Do. Jan. 99	"	134—3 1-32d.	
Scinde, Fully Good	"	125—2 3-4d.	
Do. Do. Jan. 99	"	132—3	
Oomra, Fully Good	"	135—2 29-32d.	
Do. Do. Jan. 99	"	140—3 1-8d.	
Dholera, Fine April-May 99	"	100—3 3-8d.	
Do. Fully Good	"	132—2 7-8d.	
Do. April-May 99	"	142—3 1-4d.	
Do. Good	"	126—2 3-4d.	
Do. Do. April-May 99	"	140—3 7-32d.	
S. G. Dharwar, Good	"	136—2 31-32d.	
Westerns	"	126—2 1-16d.	
Broach, Fine	"	142—3 1-32d.	
Do. Do. to 25th March 99	"	156—3 7-16d.	
Do. Good	"	138—2 31-32d.	
Do. Do. to 25th	"	157—3 7-16d.	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.
For the week	3,606	6,853	9,182
From 1st Jan. to 18th Aug.	1,340,501	1,203,969	1,015,202
Clearances to Great Britain &c.			
For the week	4,798	1,775	1,789
From 1st Jan. to 18th Aug.	436,178	479,311	653,107
Clearances to China, Japan, Ceylon, &c.			
For the week	1,403	584	100
From 1st Jan. to 18th Aug.	352,491	300,670	284,910

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The former market is steady with a small business passing. Seeds are also a steady market, and prices show little change. Bold Linseed is 1-2 annas higher ; White Peasy Wheat is 1 anna more both for 91 and 85 per cent.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	13,875	135,372	61,056
Do. from 1st January to 18th August	*7,121,499	1,146,056	2,905,330
Linseed for the week	20,782	12,597	5,362
Do. from 1st January to 18th August	*1,971,741	357,844	3,177,533
Rapeseed for the week	33,543	74,718	13,550
Do. from 1st January to 18th August	*1,050,526	1,358,503	815,073
Gingellyseed for the week	4,480	93	510
Do. from 1st January to 18th August	*1,170,193	382,643	821,295

*Corrected.

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896 Cwts
Wheat for the week	29,360	...	18,000
Do. from 1st January to 18th August	5,360,131	3,813	1,309,100
Linseed for the week	70,515	13,029	49,231
Do. from 1st January to 18th August	1,9938,45	461,887	2,738,095
Rapeseed for the week	74382	133,909	23,773
Do. from 1st January to 18th August	1,05,3726	1329,029	771,159
Gingellyseed for the week	14,522	4,498	3,999
Do. from 1st January to 18th August	1,352,621	449,174	10,62,924

DIVINE SERVICE.

ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 21.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Missa Colestis. Hymns—7, 255, 196 and 537.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 544, 214 and 21. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper in F.
The offertories are for a New Chancel Service.
Daily—Matins at 9-45 a.m., Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Plain).
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 228, 163 and 280.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 540, 545 and 477.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway).

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
7 p.m.—Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Mr. T. A. Bailey, Poona.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)
9-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Bishop Thoburn D. D.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. I. F. Row.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wardby Road, Esplanade).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 310, 376 and 238. Psalm 100
8 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art).
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 242, 197 and 322.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 270, 231 and 17.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel—Hymns 2-7, 261 and 303.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. L. B. Butcher.—Hymns 264, 271 and 16.

SEAMEN'S REST.
(Frere Road, Prince's Dock.)
Rev. F. Wood, Port Missionary.
7-30 p.m.—Service and Sermon by Rev. F. Wood. All seamen and strangers in the port are heartily welcomed.

MAZAGON, METHODIST CHURCH.
(Wari Bunder Road.)
6 p.m.—Service and Sermon by Mr. J. Morris.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral). Preacher, Rev. Father Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher, Rev. Father Moore. Alms for general expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbocke)—Hymns 232, 245 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 18, 185 and 338.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. E. H. Leahy—Hymns 180, 302 and 20.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
8 a.m.—Morning Service.—Psalm 23. Hymns 234 1st tune, 222 2nd tune, and 131.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 16, 206, and 221 2nd tune and 347 1st tune.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 20.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

237-93—Maganlal and R—Maneckchund Kapurchand vs Rachappa Virappa Karajgy and others—Dikshit and D and K J Mantri part heard.
653-97—Shamrao P—Bai Jadaw and another vs Hargovandas Pranjeevandas and others—Ardesir H and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
To speak to the minutes of the Decree.
37-97—Dikshit and D—Dawood Oomer and another vs Aishabai and another—Strangman and S, and Dikshit and D
For an exparte Decree.
9-98—Hiralal M and M—Fazudin Hafiz Arneetin vs Dholandas Dariamal
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
247-98—Crawford B and Co—Ellen Atkins vs Edward C C Brion—Smetham B and Noble
Postponed Long Causes.
123-97—Payne G and S—Virram Pirl and another vs The Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram and another—Brown and M—Part heard
692-97—Sorabjee and J—Parvatibai vs Ramchandra Chimnajee Doongra—Jehangir and S.
574-97—Jehangir and S—Raja Lukhma and others vs Bhai Baboojee—Payne G and S.
330-98—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal Vayani vs Ahmedalli Tajbhoy and others—Little and Co.
150-95—Mansukhlal D and Jamnadar Soonderdas and another vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Bhaishunker and K
Defended New Long Causes.
202-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Shripad Harishavany—Captain and V
208-98—Wadia and G—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Kaikhosroo Burjorjee Choksey—K D Shroff

P-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th July, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	200	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	1,150	930	...	2,080
Total for 4 weeks	1,550	1,100	..	2,650
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	377	110	:	493
Per mile of Ry do.	22	6	..	28
Total to corresponding date do.	1,530	672	6	2,208

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 117
Ditto to date ..... " 442

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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5 Indian Telegrams.
6 Sporting News : Cricket—Poona Gymkhana vs. Dhondy's Eleven—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.—Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
7 The Bombay Hounds—The New Master—Bombay Rifle Club—Annual Sports—The Durham Light Infantry—The Colombo Regatta—Madras Boats Colombo Football in Calcutta—Traces : bal cace Cup : Final.
8 The Ceylon Turf—Illegal Shooting by Mr. Lemesurier—Death of Dr. K. N. Bandurjee.
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10 Poona Season—Municipal Entertainments—Municipal Standing Committee—The Kidnapping Case at Negapatam—Charges Against a Missionary Lady—The Late Disturbances at Bundora—Trial of the Rioters.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MOIR—DUNCAN—August 19, at Church of Scotland, Bombay, by the Rev. J. H. MacKay, John Kinmont Moir, Manager, Mercantile Bank of India, to Jessie Kinmont, daughter of J. K. Duncan, Esq., Bromley Kent.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GREAVES—July 31, Barrow-in-Furness, the wife of S. G. Greaves, of a son.

DEATHS.

BARNETT—August 3, at 33, Redcliffe-gardens, Major-Genl H C B Barnett, late 25th Regt Madras Staff Corps, aged 65
BEATSON—July 29, at 295, Cromwell-road, Earl's Court, London, Surgeon-General John Fullarton Beatson, M D, C I E, aged 80
HUNTER—July 30, at 1, Pilmour-place, St. Andrews, N B, Colonel Frederick Mercer Hunter, C B, C S I, late Bombay Political Department, aged 54.
NEDHAM—July 2, at ..., Frances Eliza Moody Tyrwhitt, widow of Lieutenant-General Charles Nedham, late of the 10th and 34th Regts, and Deputy Judge-Advocate-General at Calcutta and Simla.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DALY—August 8, at Allahabad, the wife of Dermot R Daly, of a daughter.
WOOLLAM—August 16, at 9, Cullen Place, Howrah, the wife of W D Woollam, Indian Financial Dept, of a son

DEATHS.

LISH—August 15, at No. 7, River-side, Barrackpore, of senile decay, Eliza Sophia, widow of the late Rev Alexander Burch Lish, of Agra, aged 83 years and 11 months
WALSH—August 13, at Berhampur, Bengal, Mary, the wife of Surgeon-Major J H Tull Walsh, of typhoid fever.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1898.

THE coalfields of Shansi in China cover an area of 14,000 square miles, and contain something like 630,000,000,000 tons of anthracite—that is to say, enough to suffice for the wants of the world at the present rate of consumption for over two thousand years. This practically immeasureable wealth of first class fuel—equal to the best Pennsylvania, which is high enough praise—is now to be made available by means of railways and the best modern appliances of mining. Concessions have recently been granted to a European syndicate which will provide the railway lines and import the requisite machinery. Another concession that has also been granted is to an Anglo-Italian syndicate which will work the mines in the north of Honan which are in reality an extension of the coal seams of Shansi. These are by a long way the most important developments which have taken place in China since the war with Japan and with the railways are the best auguries we have yet received of the "awakening" of the country. Baron von Richthofen, who investigated China's coal deposits more exhaustively than any other scientist, used to say of them that "provided they were connected with the Great Plain of the country by railway, they could not fail to bring about a revolution in the commerce and intercourse of the world." Even if one is not quite prepared to go all the way with him in this assertion, still there can be no doubt that the ultimate outcome will get very near to such a revolution. The coal fields are now actually about to be connected with the Great Plain and with the sea—which is most important of all—and they are worthy of consideration in some detail. The richest carboniferous district is Shansi. The coal seams of that province are found on a plateau between 2,000 ft. and 3,000 ft. above the sea-level—in the south-east of the province. Throughout their whole extent there is no interruption in the continuity of the coal strata. If one takes into consideration that only the most excellent anthracite is found, that everywhere a seam of at least 15ft. to 20ft., mostly one of 20ft. to 30ft. in thickness occurs, that the stratification may be taken as undisturbed and that, on all the edges of the terrace land, especially the east side, the coal seams crop out through the nature of the superficial configuration ; that, moreover, an extraordinary wealth of the most excellent iron ore is associated with this formation one may well maintain that no other known coalfield in the world can be placed by the side of this one. Over a distance of 180 geographical miles, as between Yang-tsong-hsieu and Yu-hsieu, one may almost at any point drive an adit for a certain distance directly into a seam of pure anthracite from 15ft. to 30ft. thick, an unlimited amount of heating power can be obtained more cheaply than in any other region hitherto examined. The construction of a railway from the plain to the terrace may be difficult, but the means to build one must be found in process of time ; and then the railway waggons can be introduced right into the mines, and there loaded with coal for remote destinations. The price of the coal in large lumps is here not more than 10 teien for 100 kin, say 6½d. a ton. To crown the advantages of this region, the eastern margin of the coal district is on the slope of the plateau leading down to the remarkably densely-peopled and productive Great Plain—a plain intersected by navigable rivers, and capable of being cheaply provided with railways situated in the midst of a land which among all the countries of the world possesses the greatest stores of cheap labour in a very high degree efficient, and by no means deficient in intelligence.

Shansi is rich not only in coal but in iron ore, which occurs abundantly in several strata of the coal formation. The natives use only one kind, which melts easily without the aid of any flux. It consists of a mixture of clay iron ore and spathic ore, together with hematite Tse-chau-fu and Ping-ting-chau are the two principal centres of manufacture. The methods commonly adopted by the Chinese for the production of cast and malleable iron are rude and feeble enough, but the iron produced is generally allowed to be of excellent quality—a result attributable in some degree, to the superiority of raw material. Imagine what a difference would be made to the material wealth of this part of the empire by the introduction into the heart of the coal and iron district of works equipped with modern machinery, and made readily accessible by railway communication. Obviously, European methods, taken along with cheap iron, cheaper coal, and cheap labour, would mean the economical production of finished goods, and the creation of a market for useful commodities which the people have hitherto been unable to acquire because of their high price if imported, and because of their defective quality if native. The second largest coal deposits are those of Hunan. They extend from the northern slope of Nan-ling to near Siang-tan—that is, though upwards of two degrees of latitude and about the same of longitude ; and comprises over 21 000 square miles. About one-half of this is workable, and it is divided into equal portions —one being known as the Lui-river coal and yielding anthracite, the other as Siang-river coal which is bituminous and of no particular account. From end to end of the former field the coal is characterized by great purity. The method at present employed in mining are not favourable to the complete exploitation of the mineral wealth of this or any other province. The abundance of coal croppings, and the ease of following a bed down an inclined shaft, cause a great many mines to be opened in succession and little trouble to be taken to continue work to any considerable depth. The original price does not exceed tl. 1 per ton for small and tl. 16 for lump, placed on board boat. The Yang-tse-kiang runs through this province, and the distance from Ichang to Hankow is something like 450 miles, carriage for which distance costs no more than one tael and a-half per ton. On this basis, taking the first cost of lumps at 150 cash per picul, the very best Lui coal can be laid down at Hankow for a trifle over three taels. No transit dues have to be paid save 16 cash per picul near Yochau.

The bulk of the coal sent away from these rich mines at present goes to Hankow, but some is carried as far as Kiu-Kiang and Nanking. The establishment of deep mining, the total abolition of transit and other dues on coal, and the provision of cheap freights on the Yang-tse would enable this mineral to reach Shanghai in considerable quantities and at a low rate. No other mines of anthracite are known which connect with Shanghai by a continuous water communication. The possession of this inexhaustible supply of high-class fuel should be of immense advantage to the district in which it is found, if proper encouragement were accorded by the Government, seeing that it occurs in close proximity to iron ore of good quality. In Honan, which is north of Hunan, and runs to the south bank of the Yellow River, there is an extensive coal field in Lushau and Juchan. These are the fields acquired by the Anglo-Italian capitalists. Here as elsewhere the Chinese work only those beds which are most favourable as regards location, thickness, and quality of fuel. The deposits which are mostly worked are from six to eight feet thick. They occur in conjunction with the most excellent iron ore. Further north is the coal region of Honan-fu, which yields anthracite in considerable quantities ; thus allowing a very densely populated country to be well supplied. At the front of Taihang-shau are more anthracite mines the coal produced from which is described as clean solid, very lustrous, and equal to that of eastern Shansi. As showing how primitive are the methods of work, it may be stated that the sides are secured by wickerwork, and that a large windlass turned by eight men serves for hoisting the coal being raised in baskets containing 130 catties each. The annual output for the whole district does not exceed 300,000 tons which is large for China. It is not to be inferred that the deposits of Shansi and Hunan exhaust the iron ores of China. Far from it. In Shantung, very fine ore—black oxide of iron—occurs in large quantities at Paushan. It is nearly pure metal. Near by is another description of ore associated with galena and silver, and at Chefoo itself more is found. Pe-shi-li has also an abundance of iron and abundance of coal ; and in the provinces of Shansi, Kau-su Hunan are other varieties, some of them described as excellent.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council in Poona, the Hon'ble Mr. James introduced the Financial Statement for the year 1898-99 which Mr. Nugent had prepared before leaving for home. It showed that the year opened with a balance of over forty lakhs and closed with a balance slightly below eighteen lakhs. Expenditure was heavier than had been anticipated and income fell short in Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOVERNOR OF MANILA AND ADMIRAL DEWEY.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

According to the latest despatches from Manila it appears that General Augusti sailed in the German cruiser with the consent of Admiral Dewey.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.

Accounts of the lawlessness of the American troops occupying Santiago are disquieting the authorities at Washington and more regiments have been ordered to proceed to Santiago.

MR. HOOLEY'S BANKRUPTCY AND LORD DE LA WARR.

Owing to the statements made by Mr. Hooley in his examination in Bankruptcy, Earl De La Warr, through the intermediary of a certain Mr. Broadley offered a bribe of £1,000 for Mr. Hooley to retract the charges against Lord De La Warr.

The Official Receiver applied to commit the Earl and Broadley to prison for subornation of perjury.

Mr. Justice Wright, in dealing with the application, found that money had been offered for the purpose of inducing a retraction of the statements made by the bankrupt, but thought that justice would be satisfied by condemning Earl De La Warr and Mr. Broadley to pay the costs of the application.

The papers in commenting on the case agree that both the accused are extremely lucky in escaping so easily.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Russian journals "Novoe Vremya" and "Novosti" have adopted a friendly tone towards Great Britain.

The latter paper urges the removal of the discussion on the China question from the heated atmosphere of Peking to London or St. Petersburgh with a view to an agreement inspired by mutual concessions.

It is understood that M. de Staal, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, is returning unexpectedly to London.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

Sirdar Kitchener has visited Shabluka and has found the cataract at that point easy to negociate.

The Dervish entrenchments at the Southern end of this position were deserted.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUGUST 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with the homeward mails of the 13th instant, arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 19.

Foreign Department.—Captain H. B. Peacock is posted Assistant Resident at Meywar. Mr. Martindale, Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is granted two months' leave; Colonel Yate, officiating in addition to his own duties.

It is notified that no British subject may accept a foreign order or wear a foreign decoration without the previous sanction of the Queen-Empress.

Home Department.—Surgeon-Major Waddell Chemical Examiner, Calcutta, is granted six months' special leave.

Finance Department.—Mr. J. F. Finlay is granted furlough from 27th July to 31st March next.

It is notified that the Viceroy acknowledges the efficiency of the postal arrangements in the recent frontier operations, mention being specially made of the services rendered by Mr. P. Sheridan and by the mail contractors Messrs. Dhunjibhoy.

The accounts of the Burma Coast Light Service last year are published showing three lakhs receipts against a lakh and-a-half expenditure and about the same amount interest charges.

Public Works Department.—Mr. F. D. Couchman officiates as Engineer-in-Chief, Godavari Bridge Works, vice Walton on privilege leave home.

Reverend Brown Comans deputed transferred from Central India to North-West Provinces.

Lieutenant Scott, 11th Madras Infantry, for Military duty for employment under Bombay Government.

THE HOME SECRETARYSHIP.

Mr. Hewett, Home Secretary, goes home on two months' leave from Monday; Mr. Fraser, Senior Commissioner, Central Provinces acting, being himself relieved by temporary promotion in the Central Provinces Commission.

Home Department.—The services of the Hon. Mr. Risley are placed at the disposal of the Finance Department.

Mr. Brown, Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted six weeks' leave.

Finance Department.—Mr. Bedford, Superintendent, Bombay Accountant-General's office, is granted three months' leave.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

The financial position of Government continues to improve. Total civil revenue paid in to end of July having been twenty-one crores seventy-nine lakhs compared with nineteen crores fifty-four lakhs in same four months of 1897; the treasury balance was nearly fifteen crores at the end of last month compared with nine crores in july 1897.

METEOROLOGICAL FORECAST.

The following is a summary of the detailed conclusions which Mr. Elliot draws in his meteorological forecast for August and September appearing in the "Government Gazette":—Prolonged break in Northern and Central India in August, improbable number of cyclonic storms formed in August in the Bay is likely to be below normal, and rainfall this month therefore is likely to be well distributed. Rains are likely to cease about the normal date in Upper India. Conditions are slightly unfavourable in Sind the N.-W. Rajputana and Punjab, where the rainfall is likely to be in slight defect though not upon the whole, unfavourable; on the other hand, N.-W. Provinces, Behar and Chota Nagpur are likely to have at least their normal rainfall in August and normal in September. Bengal and Assam also are expected to have received favourable rain, normal in amount during August and September, and prolonged to usual date in the Central Provinces and North Deccan, may expect more than normal rain in August and about normal in September, but conditions are slightly less favourable in Berar and Bombay. Deccan where the rainfall may be in moderate defect. Conditions in Burma are on the whole favourable. In concluding Mr. Eliott notices general resemblance between this year and 1897, when the rainfall of August and September was abundant and well distributed throughout the whole of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS

Revenue and Agriculture Department.—Mr. Eardley Wilmot, Conservator of Forests, Oude, goes on three months' leave, Mr. Heard officiating; Mr. Nisbet, Conservator of Forests, Upper Burma, six months' furlough, Colonel Bingham acting for him; and Mr. F. B. Manson from Bengal relieving Colonel Bingham in Tenasserim.

Mr. Gilliland, Assistant Meteorological Reporter proceeds on two months leave, Mr. Kuchler, officiating.

Captain Fraser, R. E., acts in charge of Instrument Office, Survey of India, vice Major Bythell, on leave.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

The report published to-day shows that while the Famine Relief has been stopped everywhere else, Madras having only 524 people in receipt of Government help and none of other provinces any at all. Bombay continues to record a large number, its figures for last week being 16,246 on relief works and 5 341 in receipt of gratuities.

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The Government of India review of the Survey Department's operations last year, is issued. It shows that satisfactory progress is being made in all branches, the value of maps issued having been no less than Rs. 1,57,927 compared with Rs. 1,06,702 in the preceding twelve months. Well-merited acknowledgment is paid to General Strahan for his efficient management.

REPORT ON FRONTIER POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The "Gazette" contains a very interesting report by Mr. Fanshawe which brings out the greatness of difficulties successfully overcome in connection with Postal arrangements in the recent Frontier operations. Altogether about three-quarters of a million Postal articles were received and despatched in connection with the forces in the field and twenty-five lakhs of rupees worth of money orders issued, while Field Post Offices for the first time also undertook the sale of newspapers to troops. The names specially mentioned for good work in Mr. Fanshawes report are those of Messrs. Sheridan, Stowell, Van Someren, Byrne, Thompson, Appleby, Cama, Lala, Bhagwandass, and Messrs. Dhanjibhai, also Mr Oliver, Sala Madan, Gopal and Munshi Muhammad Hayat.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, AUGUST 19.

The Poona open polo tournament will be held at Poona, commencing on 23rd September under the Indian Polo Association rules. The tournament is open to any regiment, polo club, gymkhana, station or district in India. Any number of officers of the Royal Artillery, or Royal Engineers or members of Civil Service in one presidency may join on sending team to compete. Two regiments of Bombay Cavalry or Infantry may also combine to send a team. Duration of play 40 minutes, entries Rs. 75 per team, of which Rs. 50 will go to it winning team and in addition will get the Challenge Cup. Entires close one week before the tournament commences.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—Station Staff.—Captain Thomas, 28th Bombay Pioneers, to be Station Staff Officer third-class at Kirkee in addition to his own duties. No qualified officer being available for Station Staff duties alone, with effect from 19th August, 1898, vice Captain Sartorious, resigned.

Captain Lewis, Royal Army Medical Corps, is transferred from Mhow district to Aden district.

Under instructions received from War Office it is intimated that Second Lieutenant Carr No. 13 Company Western Division, has been transferred to No. 4 Company Eastern Division, Royal Artillery and placed Under Orders for India.

Under instructions from War Office, Lieutenant Harris, Second Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, is directed to proceed to England at his own expense and join the Army Pay Department to which he has been appointed on probation.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Major Leslie, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Honorary Lieutenant Jepson, Orders Department; permission to return to duty of Captain de Vismes, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, notified in Command Orders, dated 5th August has been cancelled.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical Certificate. Leave to have effect in India from date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing Specified period to count from the date of leaving India. Sub-Conductor Ashwick, Ordnance Department, for 12 months.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence: Extensio s.—5th Bombay Light Infantry, Lieutenant Berthon three months' medical certificate granted by Secretary of State for India.

10th Bombay Light Infantry.—Captain De Vismes two months' private affairs granted by the Secretary of State for India.

21st Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel Mein three months private affairs granted by Secretary of State for India.

Ordnance Department.—Honorary Lieutenant Jepson to await passage by early transport on Medical Certificate granted by Secretary of State for India.

Military Department.—Lieut Byland, 2nd Hyderabad Contingent to be Deputy Assistant-Commissary General.

Colon l A. Mc. C. Bruce, to command District vice General Evans promoted.

Surgeon-Lieutenants A. Hooton, A. F. King, R. Standage, A. Gibbs and H. Knappton, Bombay Establishment to be Surgn. Capts.

Messrs. G. Young, J. Ezechiel, G. H. Nelson, K. Kalkhoven and T. Rogers each receive step promotion in Bombay Commissariat Transport Department. Mr. Young being also gazetted to Honorary rank of Captain.

Store Seargent Leall, Bombay Ordnance Department, to be Sub-Conductor vice Ainsworth deceased.

CRICKET AT POONA.

The cricket match Poona Gymkhana versus Shri Shahow Cricket Club of Kothapur commenced to-day. The weather was fine and the ground was in better condition. Poona having won the toss, went in first, and scored 202,to which Captain Greig contributed 65, Deas 45, Bond 36, Doctor Martin, 18, Young 15, the rest minor scores. Kolhapur club went in and made 70 runs, Bhandare, Kuber and Sir Desai scored double 22, 15 and 11 respectively, closed innings for 70 runs. Deas took 6 wickets and Sir Desai 5.

THE PLAGUE IN HUBLI.

51 cases 51 deaths in Hubli town on 15th and 74 cases 64 deaths on 16th; total cases up to date 1,632; deaths, 1,380. Five cases and eleven deaths in Bhor State.

NATIVE EDITOR RELEASED FROM JAIL.

Kashinath Waman alias Bhau Shastri, late editor of "Modaorita" who was sentenced by the Bombay High Court for publishing against plague rules was released from Yerrowda jail to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 18.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here this afternoon.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, AUGUST 18.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin left here, for Bombay, this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, AUGUST 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Japan, left for Bombay, this evening.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. India left here, for Aden, at 10 a.m. to-day.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Coromandel left here at midnight yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight on Monday next.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 19.

The s. s. Sutlej arrived here this morning from Bombay.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's s. s. Caledonien which left Bombay on Tuesday the 2nd August arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 19th August at 6 a.m.

The N. Y. K. steamer Wakasa Maru arrived at Kobe on the 19th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Goo 3 Bhownuggur	2 28-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cents. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92 13-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £35,600,000; Increase, £500 000; Public Deposits, £7,800,000; Increase, £1,200,000; Other Deposits, £32,400,000; Decrease, £2,600,000; Other Securities, £30,930,000; Increase, £1,300,000; Notes and Gold £23,800,000; Increase, £900,000. The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the liabilities.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C. J Denny, with the overland mails of the 5th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 p.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ballantyne, Mr J H	Mayer, Mr E
Biddick, Mr W H	Manuel, Mrs
Elliot, Capt	Soddart, Mr
Gibson, Mrs and infant	Short, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Hallams, Mr A G	Thomas, Mr J
Mackworth, Capt	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bell, Mr C A S	Mackenzie, Mr A T
Brown, Mr and Mrs	Mathew, Mr F B
Bond, Capt C A R	Missina, Mr
Barrow, Mr J H	Nicholson, Mr F H
Cave, Capt H C E	Penrose Col
Cousens, Mr R	Simpson, Mr F
Carey, Mr S S	Stockley Major
Ellis, Capt W M	Tyler, Major H E
Glasgow, Capt H	Taylor, Mr and Mrs H B
Greaney, Surg-Major and Mrs	Tandy, Lt E R
Harris, Mr, Mrs and infant	Westropp, Capt
Keating, Mr S A	Young, Mr J A
Little, Mr C	

FROM BRINDISI.

Broughton, Mr	Faulds, Mr D
Barrow, Mr C A	Halifax, Mr C T
Deane, Mrs	Lindsay, Mr A M
D'Arcy, Lieut L H	Maclagan, Capt R D
Cheeseman, Mr H	FROM ADEN. Masina, Mrs Dadabhoy

WE are noticing nowadays a periodical straining for novelty in invitations, entertainments, and so on, and some of the latest results are rather good in their way. A little fancy which has quite caught on (says a writer in the "Sunday Special") is the sending out of ordinary visiting cards with a word or two scribbled on them in place of the ordinary form of invitation. The Duchess of Sutherland adopted it the other night, and it really bids fair to become very popular. "Come and dance" is the simple legend one often sees scrawled by the hostess on her card. The idea has much to recommend it, and not the least advantage appertaining to it is the facility afforded for sending out invitations, if necessary, at exceedingly short notice. At the dinner given by Mr. Reginald Ward and his sister the other night—an admirable function, by the way—each of the numerous tables was decorated with a particular kind of flower, and the menus were made to match. This was very neat. Again, at Sir James Blyth's dinner-party all the guests were supplied with menus and plans of the table on which were everybody's names placed in the position occupied. Not only did this form an interesting souvenir, but it is an exceedingly useful idea, and might with the best results be adopted at gatherings where all the guests are not known to each other. A reference to the plan would remove many an awkward doubt. Sir James came out with another idea of exceptional ingenuity and interest. Dinner over, the guests repaired into a room immediately adjoining. As quickly as possible the dinner things were cleared away, and then, to the momentary bewilderment of the assembly, the wall which divided the apartments, with all its attachments pictures and everything, slowly sank through the floor, after the manner of Faust and the enemy in the last act. The two rooms were then just as one." It was capital.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 5.

THE HOOLEY DISCLOSURES.

FRANCE has still got the Dreyfus case to keep all her people in a state of perpetual excitement; but she can no longer boast of being the only European country with a first-class sensation. The Hooley scandal almost draws off attention from the march of events in China, and quite equals in the interest it arouses in this country l'affaire Zola; but there the resemblance ceases. So far the revelations, as they are called, made by the ex-millionaire company promoter in the Bankruptcy Court have not had the effect of dividing the country into Hooleyites and anti-Hooleyites. The facts as presented by Mr. Hooley in hi very dramatic appearances before Mr. Registrar Hood, and the explanations which his statements have called forth from so many quarters, are not of a kind to make the public, as a whole, anxious to raise any of the persons concerned to the position of idols. Further than this it is not necessary nor would it be proper to comment on what has transpired and is transpiring in the precincts of Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Hooley reappeared in the witness-box, or what answers for the witness box, in Carey Street, on Monday, but before and since the stream of disclaimers, denials and explanations to which I referred last week has continued to flow without interruption. In Saturday's paper, for example, we had the benefit of reading the Earl of Albemarle's version of his relations with the debtor. Writing from the Carlton Club, from which well-known institution at least two more of Mr. Hooley's peers have dated their denials, Lord Albemarle declares that he never received one penny for becoming a director of the two Dunlop companies. What happened was, he explains, this: Mr. Hooley thanked him for his services, accompanying the thanks with a cheque for £9,000. This voluntary act the noble Lord understood to be the result of a "deal" done for him by Mr. Hooley in another undertaking on his own responsibility, and it was accepted as such. Not in his letter which, as I have said, appeared on Saturday, but at the adjourned inquiry on Monday, Lord Albemarle intimated his intention of handing over the £9,000 to the court for the benefit of Mr. Hooley's creditors. The same issue contained a denial from Lord Savile (formerly Mr. J. Savile Lumley) that he received £1,000 or any other sum for becoming a director of the Singer Company; a similar denial from Mr. Singer, and also a letter from Mr. I. Kirby, who has been mentioned in connexion with the *Financial Post*. The proceedings at the Bankruptcy Court on Monday opened with further denials on behalf of Mr. Lawson Johnston and some six or seven other gentlemen. Mr. Johnston is the leading man in the Bovril business, and occupies a fine house—a palace it might be called—at Sydenham. He denies that he was bribed by Mr. Hooley. He makes out that he merely, when Mr. Hooley was in want of ready cash, handed that gentleman the sum of £100,000 in exchange for Bovril debentures amounting to £150,000. Mr. Walker is ill in Switzer and am not here to answer for himself, but his colleague, Mr. Johnston believes that he advanced Mr. Hooley £30,000 on the same terms. Mr. Hooley, after the various legal gentlemen had had their says, declared that he was prepared to prove the absolute truth of the statements made by him on the last occasion. Some of them he reiterated, adding that he had cheques and other documents to prove what he said. Of Mr. Kirby, Mr. Beall, and Mr. Harrison Davis the debtor said he considered they were three of the greatest black-mailers in the City of London. One at least of these gentleman has since threatened to bring legal proceedings against Mr. Hooley for using these words.

LORD DE LA WARR'S ATTEMPT TO BUY MR. HOOLEY.

The examination of the debtor as might be expected as full of exciting incidents, but the most exciting of all was his charge against Earl De la Warr and some of the Humber directors. He declares that since the first day's sitting he had received offers of £1,000 each on behalf of Earl de la Warr and two of the Humber directors if we would recall what he previously said, and declare that the money given to them was in the nature of a gift. A third Humber director, the debtor swore —and all his statements, it must be remembered, are given on oath—offered £1,000 for the same purpose. The names of some noblemen not previously mentioned were introduced by Mr. Hooley, and they either then or since repudiated his allegations. One of Mr. Hooley's statements has not, so far as I am aware, been denied—namely, that the disclaimer put forward by the solicitors for Lord Winchelsea was made without that nobleman's knowledge. It has since been stated that Lord Winchelsea is very seriously ill, and that may account for no denial having come from him directly if it be the case that no contradiction has been personally made. Considering the character of the evidence Mr. Hooley is giving, it does seem a pity, as some of the papers are pointing out, that the court cannot or will not set *de die in diem*. Not satisfied with the emphatic disclaimer made in court by his counsel Earl de la Warr has sent the papers a further account of his association with the Hooley companies. He says, *inter alia*:—"From the time when I took my seat on the board, I became an active and hard worker in the company's interest. When allotment was pending, I devoted several days and nights in succession to the detail involved, and I may add that, in addition to having a large staff of clerks for some days at Bexhill working under my personal supervision, I practically gave myself up wholly to the duties which attached to my position in relation to the company. Having regard to the facts above outlined, and believing that Mr. Hooley (who at that time was regarded by myself in common with the rest of the world as a millionaire) had indirectly benefited by the indefatigable exertions which I had made on behalf of the company of which he was the promoter, I had no hesitation in accepting a sum of £8,000 which he subsequently sent me as a voluntary gift." He absolutely denies the alleged gift of £50,000; altogether he is satisfied that the entire amount of the sums received by him did not exceed £23,000, but he is "taking" steps to find out the exact amount," and when he has ascertained this he will hand it over to the Registrar. At the same time he considers himself morally fortified in the circumstances in accepting as gifts any sums which actually reached him from Mr. Hooley.

"A propos' of the Hooley Bankruptcy, there was an interesting case before the Lord Chief Justice on Wednesday. A thrifty bootmaker invested what for a man in, his position was a considerable sum of money in the purchase of shares in the London Universal Bank (Limited), founded by one Alexander Sargeant Cochrane and his son. The plaintiff paid £1,700 for 170 shares, and had subsequently to meet a call of £6 per share. He now sued for the recovery of his money on the ground of misrepresentation and fraud. His counsel mentioned that the directorate included Major-General Sir John Campbell, Major Jervois, Lord George Hamilton, the Marquis of Exeter, and Lord Brownlow Cecil. Their qualifications as directors were found by the defendants, and in addition a sum of £200 was given to Lord Exeter for joining the board. Before counsel had finished his opening statement defendants submitted to judgment. Lord Russell expressed regret that the directors with titles and handles to their names were not before the court also. It looks almost as if the days of titled guinea pigs were at an end. At any rate the statistics compiled by the "Times" as to the amount invested in new companies during the six months ended on June 30 afford an indication of greater caution on the part of investors.

THAT UNFORTUNATE VACCINATION BILL.

"Thank God we still have a House of Lords!" is what many Conservatives who put principle before "expediency" are exclaiming throughout the length and breadth of the land to-day. The dissatisfaction in the Unionist ranks at the surrender of the Government to the "conscientious objector" to vaccination has been growing ever since the unexpected action of their weak-kneed leaders, and the division of last Saturday on Mr James Lowther's amendment is no criterion of the feeling of the party generally. Mr. Lowther proposed that the Bill should be recommitted in respect to clauses 2 and 3 of the measure; in other words that the conscience clause should be eliminated. His main contention was, that if Parliament passed a law dealing with vaccination they ought not to make it ridiculous by saying that any person who did not agree with it might set it at defiance. Mr. Vicary Gibbs, in seconding the motion declared that he had only been able to discover one person outside the house who was in favour of this Bill. This person had had himself and his family carefully vaccinated and re-vaccinated. He was a Malthusian, and held that the country was over-populated, and accordingly he thought that an outbreak of pestilence was desirable among the lower classes. I have heard of another Malthusian who thinks that an outbreak of pestilence is desirable among another class, the class of which Mr. Hooley has been giving us such strange particulars. If the conscientious objector is to be considered in England, why Mr. Gibbs not unfairly asks on India? "In India the population had the strongest conscientious objections to European methods of sanitation; yet, as we believed those methods were right we deliberately enforced them." The motion was supported on the ministerial side by such pronounced unionists as Mr. Monk, Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Arthur Elliot the newly elected member for Durham and Editor of the *Edinburgh Review* and on the Opposition side by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who seemed puzzled to know why there should not also be a "conscience clause" for the members of that strange sect which on principle refuses medical assistance even in the most dangerous cases of illness. But Mr. T. P. O'Connor stood alone on the Opposition benches. Mr. Labouchere avowed that he had come down to help the Government: "sit on the heads of the recalcitrant friends" and Sir William Harcourt said ditto to Mr. Chaplin as if he really felt sorry for the plight in which the Government found themselves. Mr. Balfour argued, as one of the Peculiar Brethren might argue with reference to his tenets, that as the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church, so the fine s of anti-vaccinationists were the seeds of their movement. There must be public opinion behind the laws, and the only question here was whether it was better in connexion with this burning question to winnow out the conscientious objectors by a prosecution, or by requiring them to satisfy a magistrate at petty sessions. Mr. Legh, a typical representative of the country gentlemen who still form the backbone of the Conservative party, rather cruelly retorted that this was not the style of language which they used to hear from the right hon. gentleman when he was engaged in administering the law in Ireland against very many conscientious objectors. In the division an unusually small number of members voted—162 out of 670! It is true that Saturday is an awkward day, but all the abstentions were not due to "previous engagements." Only 29 voted with Mr. Lowther but as it was known before hand that the opposition as a whole would rally to the support if the Ministry the precise figures did not really much matter. In the course of the debate a hope was expressed that the Lords would come to the rescue if the conscientious objectors in the Commons and this hope was echoed by more than one influential ministerial organ. Unfortunately a considerable portion of the House of Lords is more or less preoccupied by certain financial revelations and for a still more numerous portion town has no attractions when the season is over. However there was quite a respectable attendance—I use the word respectable with any arriere pensee—when the question was thrashed out last night. The Marquis of Ailesbury supported apparently by Lord Stanley of Alderley was for giving the Government an opportunity of taking the Bill back and bringing forward a more mature measure next Session; but Lord Lister our only medical peer who for such a clever man made a rather pour figure did not give them much support at first he said it would be better for their lordships to pass the Bill as it had been sent up to them than that they should have no Bill at all and let the vaccination law remain in its present highly unsatisfactory state He followed this up by saying that he was himself disposed to be hopeful as to the effect of the Bill in its present form and then "he would have liked if the Bill could have been withdrawn this year and brought in next year with improvements. The *Times* puts the matter mildly when it says that the speech of Lord Lister "will probably discount the medical profession." After Lord Lister's wobbling the House rejected the Ailesbury motion without a division and no real fight took place in the proposal made by Lord Feversham to omit clause 2. After an interesting debate this was carried by 40 to 38.

HOW THE MAJORITY WAS COMPOSED.

No peer who sat in the last Liberal cabinet seems to have voted either for or against Lord Feversham's amendment. They preferred to watch the storm from a distance. The majority against the Government was composed of the following:—the Marquises of Ailesbury and Clanricarde the Earls of Bradford, Carnwath, Cork, Cawdor, Courtow, Feversham, Fortescue, Haddington, Hardwicke, Leven and Melville, Portsmouth, Russell, Scarborough, the Bishop of Ripon, Lords Aldenham (formerly Mr. Hucks Gibbs), Cheylesmore, Clinton, de Vesci, Farnham, Forbes, Forester, Glenesk (formerly Sir Algernon Borthwick), Hood of Avalon, Howard, de Walden, Lingen, Loch, Monk Bretton, Raglan, Saye and Sale, Sherborne, Stalbridge (formerly Lord Richard Grosvenor), Stanley of Alderley, Stanmore, Tennyson, Thring, Ventry. Welby, Zouche of Haryngworth. With the exception of Lords Cork, Welby, Thring and Russell all the "not-contents"—as the "noes" are called in the House of Lords—are ordinary supporters of the present Government. An exception perhaps ought to be made in the case of Lord Stanley of Alderley who sits on the cross-benches and has I believe little sympathy with the general policy of the Salisbury-Chamberlain administration. The absence of Lord Wemyss from the division is rather remarkable. He was in the House at all events earlier in the evening and one would have expected him to be foremost in the attack on the Government for whose methods he has no love. But perhaps as the pillar of the Liberty and Property Defence League he thinks that the anti-vaccinationists should have liberty to deprive the majority of the nation from having liberty to prevent small-pox from being the scourge):—it was in these isles before Jenner's discovery. The celebrated painter, Mr. W. Holman Hunt, quotes a remark made to him in 1862 by the late Judge Stephen Lushington. Mr. Hunt, asked the venerable Judge his view of the relative beauty of ladies "70 years ago." "Well" he exclaimed "You can have no idea how it was that not more than one person in 20 then was undisfigured by traces of the smallpox, and this generally to such a degree that whatever beauty there had been was very seriously marred; it followed then that when a woman had escaped there was a disposition to regard her as a beauty for this cause alone, and if with this she had chiselled symmetrical features and good form of face and figure too the admiration of her amounted to worship. The difference I see now is that every lady we meet would have been a beauty in my early days." In confirmation of what Mr. Lushington said, Mr. Holman Hunt reminds us at the time of their conversation a generation ago, a considerable proportion of elderly people were seen "with marks of the disease such as in their youth would have been a serious blemish to their appearance." Even at a more recent period the number of persons one met in the streets, and in society pitted from small-pox was infinitely greater than it is now. One seldom sees such people now a days. Those who came after us may not be so fortunate in this respect thanks to the action of the "strongest Government of modern times," that is strongest numerically. This vaccination business is the worst blunder the Government has yet committed in domestic affairs. Is it a case of whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad!

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

According to appearances it will not be until Thursday that the customary discussion on Indian affairs will take place—quite the very last moment before this inglorious Session terminates. I mentioned some weeks ago that Sir M. M. Bhownaggree intended to put down a motion dealing with the need from the Indian not perhaps from the Home point of a view of development of the industries of the country. The terms of his resolution are as follows:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the system of education at present pursued in British India has proved ineffectual to direct the attention and energies of its people to technical and industrial pursuits, with the result that the productive power of the country has been arrested, making it more and more dependent on foreign manufactures; that as a consequence considerable section of its population are rendered helpless, and a sense of discontent is growing up among those classes who, having come under the influence of such education, look to Government only to provide them with the means of livelihood; and that therefore this House considers that the time has arrived when a change should be made in the system of public instruction in India, and other adequate measures adopted with a view to remedying these evils."

THE GOVERNMENT AND OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Sir Manchejee is one of the Unionist members who are possibly without fully recognising the enormous difficulties ahead urging the Government to grapple with this great problem in the very next session. Their memorial to which Mr Balfour has sent a non-committal reply is derided by other Unionists one of whom Major Rasch who ask why because some amiable enthusiasts drew bills on the future their election addresses, they should call on this Government to honour their drafts and pull them out of the hole into which they have fallen! The able Secretary of the Charity Organisation Society Mr. Loch, writing from a non-party stand-point strongly deprecates the attitude of Major Rasch's "amiable enthusiasts" in trying to set aside as "inconclusive" (!) the very conclusive report of the committee who have decided against the feasibility of old age pensions. He points out that the Government which included among its members advocates of oldage pensions, framed the reference of the committee and brushes aside the argument as to the duty of the Cabinet to fulfil the expectations raised. Says Mr. Loch:—In 1891 an informal committee of members of the House of Commons was formed and drafted an old-age pension scheme. This, no doubt, created and helped to foster expectations, which were still further excited by election addresses and speeches. Now the time of reckoning has come; and if any should desire to realize the superficial nature of the conclusions of the House of Commons committee, and the absolute inability of even their hon, secretary to meet the most obvious objections to their scheme, let them read the evidence. There is surely no claim on the Government to make good expectations raised by such schemes as this or by vague and ill-considered election promises; and the length of time that has elapsed without discovering the wished-for scheme, another reason put forward by the memorialists, so far from supporting their claim, is strong ground for resisting it. Mr. Loch, whose experience is unique, says he ventures to write thus because he believes that very many, who, no less than the memorialists, are anxious for the prosperity of our country, feel that irresolution in accepting the verdict of the recent committee is likely to produce a serious relaxation in "habits of thrift and self-reliance," and will mislead the people with vain expectations, to be followed, sooner or later, by bitter disappointment. Mr. Chamberlain who was the first to hypnotise the working classes with this dazzling scheme of old age pensions in the meanwhile lies low and says naffin. Has he a practicable and workable scheme up his sleeve and is waiting until che is the actual head of the Government before he produces it.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND THE PLAGUE.

A well known retired Indian doctor who has been attending the annual meeting of the British Medical Association in the Scottish capital describes the proceedings generally as simply "a big medical picnic"

I suppose that people in directions provided for the delegates by the people of Edinburgh accounts for the somewhat meagre attention paid to the discussion on the Plague. The *Scotsman* absolutely ignored the matter and I hear that the whole thing was rather hurried. Professor Simpson, M.D., late Health Officer in Calcutta, who ably introduced the subject to the Association is quite enthusiastic about organising a Sanitary Service for India sufficient for all exigencies and a system of scientific investigation in properly equipped laboratories. His views seem to have met with considerable support at Edinburgh. Although the plague has always shown a preference for the Western side of India, it is not true that until the other day "the City of Palaces" had never been visited with the disease. Dr. Simpson is in possession of documentary evidence that plague was in Calcutta 200 years ago. Dr. Arnott expressed the opinion that our chief danger in Europe is that plague may come to us not by sea but overland, and this appears to be the view of an other and still greater authority, Dr. Cantlie. The latter takes a rather gloomy estimate of the situation in India. He told the "Tropical Diseases Section" on the 28th July that, judging from the frequent recurrences in Hong Kong, it seems as though plague in India is but commencing, and that for "several years" it will be a scourge. The paper contributed to the section by Professor W. M. Haffkine and Surgeon-Major Bannerman dealt with the testing of the plague prophylactic in plague-stricken communities in India; while that paper submitted by Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock explained the measures adopted for driving out the epidemic from Bombay. An abstract of Surgeon-Captain Childe's paper on the "Palliology of Plague" was read by Dr. Arnott. And the section did not separate without putting on record its appreciation of the excellent work of Surgeon-Major Ronald Ross, of Calcutta, in connexion with the extracorporeal life of the malarial parasite. I may add with reference to the plague cases in the P. and O. steamer Carthage that it was not until July 3rd, the day after sailing that the first patient was taken ill. So the surgeon of the Carthage Dr. R. Henry, was assured by the sufferer. Dr. Henry mentions. I suppose for the information of the nervous, the stupid and the ignorant at Rome that "all the native crew are most carefully examined by the port medical officer and his staff immediately before the ship's departure from Bombay and any case of incipient plague would most certainly have been detected by them." *Cela va sans dire.*

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS AND THE PURIST PARTY.

Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat. Who sets up to preach morality to other people should himself (or herself) be careful to abstain from action that may provoke the retort "Physician, heal thyself!"

In the House of Commons last week two petitions praying Parliament, to prevent the re-establishment in India of any system similar in principle to the Contagious Diseases Act were represented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in his capacity as one of the members for Bristol. The petition purported to be signed by inhabitants of that city and each contained 31 signatures. The Select Committee on Public Petitions have reported to the House that, in their opinion, many of the names on the two petitions in question are in the same handwriting, and that the orders of the House which require that every petition must be signed by the persons whose names are appended by their names or marks and by no one else, except in case of incapacity by sickness, have not been complied with. What have the self-styled "apostles of righteousness" to say to this?

THE DEATH ROLL.

The nonagenarian Earl of Mansfield, K. T., Father of the House of Lords and of the Carlton Club, who began life with brilliant political prospects, but when about thirty abandoned a career of unusual promise owing to grief at the loss of his wife, the mother of his infant son and daughter, confining his attention thenceforward to his private and local affairs in Perthshire; the Rev. John David, who only recently secure the post of Principal of Glasgow University; Archbishop Walsh of Toronto; the Rev. R. N. Young, a distinguished scholar of the Wesleyan body; Major-General H. C. B. Burnett, Madras Staff Corps; Colonel Frederick Mercer Hunter, C. B., C. S. I. late Political Agent at Mahi Kantha; Lieutenant-Colonel William Lloyd Brereton; Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Tippinge, Surgeon-General John Fullerton Beatson; Captain the Hon. Arthur Napier (son of Lord Napier of Magdala); Mr. A. F. Macdonald, war correspondent and author of "Why Gordon Perished"—he blamed the War Office more than the Gladstonian Government; M. Charles Garnier, architect of the Paris Opera House.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	2	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, and Dumrepara	6	1	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	5	7	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	1	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Parel, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	4	1	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Wor

tails projects for the completion and improvement of those works, which are now under the consideration of Government.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar asked: With reference to the contemplated legislative action which the Government of India desire to take for the relief of agricultural indebtedness in the different provinces of India, will the Government be pleased to state the direction of proposed remedial measures in this Presidency over and above the judicial relief afforded by the working of the Deccan Agriculturist's Relief Act?

Sir Charles Ollivant replied: The general question is understood to be under the consideration of the Government of India, and Government are not in a position to make any statement on the subject.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna also asked: Will the Government be pleased to state if they are prepared to take into consideration the scheme for a model agricultural bank on the lines which had secured the approval of the Local Government of India twelve years ago?

Mr. H. E. M. James replied: The scheme in question was ultimately dropped after full discussion and consideration of the objections raised to it by Her Majesty's Secretary of State. Under these circumstances Government is not prepared at the present time to take that scheme into consideration.

POONA MUNICIPALITY.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar asked: Has the attention of Government been drawn to statements made in the Poona newspapers about some changes contemplated in the constitution of the Poona Municipality? And will the Government be pleased to state whether it is under contemplation to alter the relative proportion of elected to nominated members in the Municipality?

Mr. H. E. M. James replied: The attention of Government has been drawn to the matter and it is under consideration.

THE IMPROVEMENT BILL.

In reply to Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, His Excellency the President said: His Excellency the Viceroy has assented to the Bill for the improvement of the City of Bombay and to provide space for its future expansion. Any delay that occurs after a Bill has been transmitted to the Government of India for the purpose of obtaining the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy is a matter not under the control of this Government and consequently one about which no question should be asked in this Council.

THE KEAY MUSEUM,

In reply to Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, His Excellency the President said: Government are aware that the Keay Industrial Museum Committee has paid its share of Rs. 17,000 into the Government Treasury. The question of the construction of the Museum building however awaits the receipt from the Museum Committee of a scheme regarding the means of maintenance and rules of management of the institution, plans to the site on which the building is to be erected and the constitution of the Trust, which was called for from the Committee in March 1896.

AUTHORIZATION OF COLLEGE.

In reply to Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, His Excellency the President said: Government are advised that under section 12 of the Act of Incorporation of Bombay University every college or institution whether teaching the whole course or only a portion of the course, requires the same kind of authorization.

ASSISTANT CHEMICAL ANALYSERS.

In reply to Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Charles Ollivant said: The claims of the present Assistant Chemical Analysers to Government to an improved status will not be overlooked when the other subject to which the honourable member refers and which is still under consideration is disposed of.

THE ABKARI ACT.

In reply to Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Mr. James said: The rules and notifications issued under the Bombay Abkari Act and in force on the 1st April 1895, are already published in pamphlet form as well as in the "Government Gazette." Subsequent notifications have been published in the "Government Gazette." The rules of the 17th August 1885 are not rules having the force of law, but are executive instructions given by Government to their officers. It is not customary to publish instructions of this character and Government are not aware of any good reason departing from custom in this particular for instance. The licenses are granted for the management of Government factories, vary in every instance, and are very bulky. If in respect of them there is any point on which the honourable member desires information, Government will be glad to supply it.

GRAZING FEES.

Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud asked: Whether it is a fact that by the new rules on the subject of grazing fees, a grazing fee of rupee one per head is charged indiscriminately for cattle, buffaloes or sheep?

Mr. James replied: The fees taken are 2 annas a head for all animals of agriculturists of forest villages, 4 annas a head for all animals of agriculturists of non-forest villages, and Rupee 1 per head of all cattle of professional graziers. No answer is required Copies of the rules in question will be placed on the table.

LAND REVENUE.

In reply to Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Mr. James said: When payment of the land revenue of the previous year has been deferred, it is customary to collect it in the current year together with the revenue of that year, unless the circumstances of the occupants show this course to be desirable or impossible. Government have no reason to suppose that the customary procedure is being departed from in the case of the Mulsi petha. (b) In the year 1895-97 the number of cases in which moveable property was subjected to distraint and sale was 26, and the amount realised Rs. 188-8-0. As regards 1897-98 the information is not yet before Government. The meaning of the first part of this question is not clear. The persons responsible to Government for the revenue are the registered occupants of the land, from whom or from their inferior holders the revenue is realised.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Mr. Chandavarkar asked: Has the question of concentrating the administration of criminal justice in the hands of purely judicial officers now come up for the consideration of Government?

Sir Charles Ollivant replied: Government have considered the proposed change of system and regard it as impracticable.

THE PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar asked: (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether any examination for the Provincial Service was held this year? (b) If no examination was held, will Government be pleased to state the reasons for not holding it?

Mr. James replied: (a) The answer is in the negative. (b) The reason for not holding the examination is that Government determined to fill the three vacancies which were available by providing under rule III (c) of the Rules for admission to the Bombay Provincial Service, viz. by promotion of selected officers who are already in the subordinate service.

Mr. Chandavarkar asked: Will Government be pleased to state when they propose to fill up the two District Judgeships and the two District Collectorships that are allotted to the Provincial Service?

His Excellency the President replied: The question appears to be based on a misapprehension of the orders governing the constitution of the Provincial Service. Two District Judgeships and two Collectorships are not available for the Provincial Service so long as two appointments of each kind are held by Statutory Civilians.

DETENTION CAMPS.

Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh asked: (a) In the event of any recrudescence of the plague, do Government intend to start camps for the detention of passengers travelling by rail as on the occasion of the last outbreak? (b) If any such camps are to be started, do they contemplate making modifications in the rules to lessen the hardships of the people?

His Excellency the President replied: The question of the extent to which railway detentioncamps should be started in the event of a recrudescence of plague is at present under the consideration of Government, as is the nature of the rules it may be necessary to impose. At the same time I may assure the honourable member that it is the earnest desire of Government to make plague restrictions bear as lightly on the individual as the safety of the general public will admit of, and to contrive that commerce shall be as little inconvenienced as possible.

In reply to Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, His Excellency the President said: Government are aware that the theft, from a man detained under observation in the Anand camp, of property alleged to be of the value of Rs. 40,000 was reported to the police. The man in question had retained the property in his own possession instead of handing it over duly locked and sealed to the main guard of police at the entrance as all persons arriving with valuables were advised to do. Special arrangements for the custody and protection of valuable property belonging to detained persons did exist.

Mr. Parekh: Are Government aware that the plague authorities of Surat require arrivals from Bombay and other places which they regard as infected to have inhabitants of Surat possessing certain qualifications to stand security for their daily appearance for medical examination, and that they decline to accept deposit of money or Government paper from persons who are unable to get such qualified persons to stand security on their behalf?

His Excellency the President replied: The alleged action of the Surat plague authorities is in accordance with the orders of the Plague Commissioner directing the discontinuance, wherever it existed, of the practice of taking deposits in cash. Such a practice might lead to grave abuses; and Government, as at present advised, are unwilling to sanction its revival.

The Budget Statement prepared by the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent was then presented by the Hon'ble Mr. James under:—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

As honourable members are no doubt aware, the leading feature of the existing financial system is the division of revenue and expenditure between the Imperial and Provincial accounts in certain fixed proportions. The two sides of the Provincial account are balanced by a further allotment from the Imperial share of the Land Revenue, and the settlements of this allotment is the most important part of the arrangement which is commonly called the Provincial Contract.

The present statement deals with the final accounts of the year 1896-97, with the revised estimates of 1897-98, and with the Budget estimates of 1898-99. The figures throughout represent thousands of rupees.

The year 1896-97 opened with a balance of 40,48 and closed with a balance of 17,97. At the time the budget was framed there was every prospect of a prosperous year, and owing chiefly to the increase of grants for education, public works and village watersupply, expenditure to the extent of 11,16 in excess of the year's revenue was contemplated. The occurrence of famine throughout the Deccan and the outbreak of plague, however, compelled the diversion of large sums to measures of famine relief and public health and a contraction of revenue to the amount of 23,08 also followed from the calamities of the year. The principal heads under which the realisations fell short of the estimated receipts in the original budget, and the deficiencies under those heads were as follows:—Land Revenue 5,65, Stamps 3,01, Excise 1,51, Forest 3,65. On the other hand there were some increases under other heads, but they were comparatively trifling in amount.

The Government of India undertook to bear such a share of the famine charges as would leave this Government a working balance of 10,00 at the start of the new year. The share they paid was 30,93 while this Government paid 2,40 only. Subsequently the final settlement of the accounts resulted in the improvements of the closing balance by 7,97.

The year 1897-98 was the first year of the new Contract term, which is to expire on the 31st March 1902. The opening balance in the revised estimates was 17,97; owing to the cessation of the famine and the improvement in the agricultural situation revenue suspended in the previous year was collected, and the Provincial share of the Land Revenue rose from 80-91 in the accounts of 1897-97 to 1,02,22 in the revised estimate of 1897-98. Though famine establishments were gradually reduced from October, and by December had practically ceased to exist, the heavy scale of expenditure of 1896-97 due to the conditions of a time of scarcity unavoidably continued in all branches, and was augmented by the cost of the vigorous measures set on foot for the prevention and suppression of the plague. Under the head of Medical 24, 1pe expenditure increased from 13,81 to 35,80, whilst that under the head 'Police' rose from 59,77 to 63,84. Dietary charge in jails and grain compensation to establishments also contributed to swell the outlay. The final result was a deficit of 27,88 in the income of the year which swallowed up the credits balance of 17,97, and was only made good by a special contribution of 9,91 from the Imperial Government.

For the first time since the famine of 1877 the year opens with a balance of nil. No calamities have arisen in progress with the Imperial Government regarding the final assessment of plague and famine charges; and the present position is that the Imperial Government have undertaken the whole cost of the famine operations, which by the latest revised estimates amounts to 90,40 in 1897-98; and have granted this Government special contributions of 9,91 in 1897-98, and 700 in the current year, in recognition of the plague expenditure; they have refused to place at the credit of this Government any sum for the reconstitution of the Provincial balance; and have directed that with the assistance of such recoveries, as are due from Local Funds on account of famine charges borne by General Revenue this Government must build up its balance to the prescribed minimum of twenty lakhs by savings from current income—a laborious and thankless task not easy of accomplishment. As regards the determination of this income it was explained in paragraph 5 of last year's Financial Statement that certain heads of account were temporarily excluded from settlement. The Government of India have now decided to continue the Contract on the lines of the 1892-1897 Contract, curtailing the fixed assignment however by 94 on account of special reductions in Provincial Services. The allotment will therefore be fixed at 76,20.

The process of exacting recoveries from Local Funds is likely to be slow, and in the current year the sum expected to be derived from such recoveries amounts to 79 only. It has been necessary to enforce economy upon all departments with what cannot fail to be regarded as ruthless severity, and in particular to reduce the grant for Civil Works to a point which forbids the entertainment of new projects that involve any appreciable expenditure and barely suffices for the prosecution of work in hand. It is obvious that the budget herewith presented to the Legislative Council can only be an object of melancholy contemplation.

The Local Government is financially, to use a nautical phrase, on its beam ends. Its own resources are exhausted, and it has to subsist for the present on the charity of the Government of India. The outlook is unpromising, and it is to be feared that for years to come attempts to improve the administration, to provide the additional staff and establishments so urgently needed in more departments than one, and to promote the progress, material, educational, and other of this Presidency will be most seriously crippled, if not rendered impossible, by the lack of the requisite funds.

SECTION I.

ACCOUNTS OF 1896-97.

The actuals of 1896-97 have been compared in detail with those of the preceding year in the Report of the Administration of the Bombay Presidency for 1896-97, pages 179-181. The original and revised estimates and the actuals of the year are given below:—

	Original.	Revised.	Actuals.
Revenue	4,17,37	4,02,94	4,00,31
Expenditure	4,28,35	4,33,02	4,27,43

The year opened with a balance of 40,48, which was expected to be reduced by 11,16 when the original estimates was prepared, and by 30,08 when the revised estimate was framed, but the actual results showed an improvement over the latter estimate, and the year closed with a balance of 17,97. The important variations between the original and revised estimates on both sides of the account have been already explained in Section II of last year's Financial Statement.

On the revenue side, the total realisations showed a net decrease of 12,05 compared with the Budget in spite of increases of—

(a) 18 under III Salt, due chiefly to transfer of recoveries on account of bagging and sewing charges from Imperial to Provincial Account;

(b) 73 under XVII Police, due to larger recoveries on account of additional police entertained in the Mofussil and private watchmen employed in Bombay City owing to the absence of a large number of the inhabitants on account of the plague;

(c) 31 under XXV Miscellaneous, in consequence mainly of special receipts on account of lapsed deposits of Revenue and Civil Courts;

(d) 44 under XXVI State Railways, being the result of improved traffic on the Hyderabad Umarkot Railway; and

(e) 42 under Contributions from Local to Provincial attributable principally to the recovery of a debt due by the Government Central Book Depot to Government.

The important decreases under the various heads are noticed below:—

I Land Revenue.—5,36, or an improvement of 3,47 over the Revised, as the effects on the land revenue collections of the famine in the Deccan Districts proper and of an unfavourable inundation in Sind were over-estimated in the Revised. The decrease of 5,36 would have appeared still greater but for a nominal increased adjustment of 2,37 under assessment of alienated lands less quit-rents;

IV Stamps.—3,01, of which 2,35 was anticipated in the Revised, the falling off being due to the prevalence of famine and plague;

V Excise.—1,51, which was anticipated in the Revised;

VIII Assessed Taxes.—19, the estimate in the Revised of a falling off of 50 being not realized owing to improved collections in Bombay City;

IX Forest.—3,65, of which 1,74 was anticipated in the Revised, the decline being due mainly to the depression in trade caused by the famine and plague;

XII Interest,—25, or a small improvement of 5 over the Revised;

XVIA Law and Justice, Courts of Law.—27, the decline being attributable to the stagnation of business in the Law Courts owing to the prevalence of famine and plague;

XIX Education.—17. The decrease was not anticipated in the Revised owing to no allowance having been made for the falling off in school-fee receipts in districts affected by the plague;

XXI Civil Works.—7, the revenue from roadtolls being low on account of the famine and plague.

On the expenditure side, the actuals turned out to be less than the original and revised estimates by 1,10 and 5,67 respectively. The actuals exceeded the Budgets under the following heads:—

1. Refunds.—33, due mainly to refunds of excess stamp duty levied on probates in two cases, and of excise revenue;

2 Assignments and Compensations—2,04, which is accounted for by the nominal increase of 2,40 under assessments on alienated lands counterbalanced by a saving of 36 in the payment of cash allowances;

13 Interest on ordinary debt—49, or 19 worse than the Revised, in which the re-payment of advances was over-estimated;

General Administration—42, or 25 worse than the Revised, being mainly to unusually heavy expenditure on telegrams in connexion with the famine and plague and to the payment of leave allowances to certain officers;

Police—1,69, due principally to grain compensation and additional polices, of which 1,35 was anticipated in the Revised, which however proved too low chiefly on account of increased charges for clothing the District Police and for additional police;

Medical and 29 Superannuation—36 each, which was almost anticipated in the Revised;

Stationery and Printing—21, but 18 better than the Revised, the expenditure on account of stationery supplied to Government offices, and of European stores for the Press of the Commissioner in Sind having been over-estimated in the Revised;

Famine Relief—There was no provision under this head in the original Budget, but 6,11 was entered in the Revised in order that the Provincial Budget should open with a credit balance of 10,00 on April 1st, 1897. Finally however the whole cost except 2,40 was undertaken by the imperial Government.

On the other hand, savings on the Budget grants occurred chiefly under the following heads:—

Land Revenue—1,29, which practically agrees with the Revised, in which the larger expenditure on account of Circle Inspector establishments and allowances of village officers under "Land Records and Agriculture" is counterbalanced by savings under other heads;

Forest—21 better than the Original, though 22 worse than the Revised, in which sufficient allowance was not made on account of timber operations in the Southern Circle and special famine grass operations;

A Law and Justice, Courts of Law—1,04, in large measure due to the improvement of exchange, or 6 better than the Revised;

Education.—1,93, as compared with 2,40 anticipated in the Revised, the difference between these two figures being due to larger expenditure under "Grants-in-aid to Municipalities" and "Building and Scientific and other Minor Departments.—39 better than the Revised, though 22 worse than the Revised, which proved an under-estimate chiefly under the heads "Experimental cultivation" and "Veterinary and Stallion charges;"

Civil Works—4,36 as compared with 1,39 entered in the Revised, the saving being the result of short outlay on works and establishments and of transfers between this and other account heads;

Contributions and Provincials to Local—36, or 40 better than the Revised, the saving upon which is attributable to smaller expenditure on grants-in-aid of educational buildings and village sanitation.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

For several years past it has been necessary to postpone for want of funds improvements the importance of which has been amply recognised, but the financial crisis and the annihilation of the Presidency balance which have befallen us in the present year have postponed to what seems an indefinite period the prospect of being able to provide for these desirable and much-needed improvements. Since the last Financial Statement a second and more widespread epidemic of plague has prevailed and scarcity has continued in some parts of the districts which were last year visited by famine. In outlook there are some hopeful indications, though they are mingled with the gravest apprehensions. The horrors of famine are it may be trusted past and gone, and it is impossible to deny the capacity of resistance that has been developed in the country; in spite of great losses of cattle the land has not gone out of cultivation, and it is permissible to hope that the agricultural classes will display their customary thrift and energy. If cessation, and ere long with good seasons and favourable harvests be restored to their former condition of at least comparative prosperity. The plague has happily practically become almost extinct in Bombay City, Surat and many other towns and districts where recently it raged, but in view of the experience of last autumn the greatest caution must be exercised to guard, if possible, against a fresh recrudescence, and the course of exchange is so far favourable, though a fractional fall has lately occurred, and if it maintains its present comparatively high level. If the pestilence should finally disappear, and if the monsoon should prove favourable, the attempt will have to be made to achieve the difficult duty the Imperial Government has laid upon us, to restrict our expenditure within our income so as to restore our depleted balances and at the same time to meet the administrative demands the development of this Presidency imposes. But as already observed the task is of a Herculean nature. To accomplish it at all will be the work of years, and it requires a sanguine temperament to believe that it can in any circumstances be satisfactorily effected within a reasonable period of time We have to maintain our schools, our colleges, our roads, our establishments, our administrational, revenue, judicial, public works and other, and to bear all the other burdens which devolve on an Indian Provincial Government; we have had to contend against the plague and to cope with famine, and cannot foretell how many campaigns against the pestilence may yet have to be fought with terrible loss of life and of money; in not a few respects our administrative establishments are sadly in need of enlargement and improvement; measures which, whilst they involve enhanced outlay; also produce increased revenue but not only are we so stinted in funds that we can barely hope to be able to carry on the administration, but are further required to put by from our exiguous resources a saving of 20 lakhs to constitute a normal balance.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Khare admitted that the present was not the time for asking for fresh expenditure, but thought retrenchment might be made in several respects he named.

Mr. Chandavarkar complained of the arbitrary treatment of the forest contractors by the department, and expressed doubts whether the position of the ryots especially the smaller ones, had sufficiently improved since the famine to justify the recovery during the present year of land revenue arrears.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna concurred in this view, urging the desirability of less frequent alteration of settlement.

The hardships of certain forest regulations he dwelt upon at length, but congratulated Government upon the liberality of its policy regarding fodder and pasture lands as laid down in recent resolutions although the charges he encumber seemed to him to be too large. He asked for the withdrawal of the additional police at Poona, Sinnar, and elsewhere. Dealing with medical subjects, Dr. Balchandra regretted it was proposed to tranfer the Professor of Physiology at the Grant College from whom he had given great satisfaction to the public and Government to another chair. He complained that Civil Assistant Surgeons were not given better pay and status, urging that they should at least rank equally with Military Assistant Surgeons who had to go through much less severe educational tests.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

The extravagant expenditure on plague in Bombay amounting to 33 lakhs to date was commented on and described as due to dual control, the absence of responsibility of on the part of the Plague Committee, and the want of an economic conscience. It was unfair that local tax-payers should pay so enormous a proportion of the outlay as Government rules contemplated the Government and the Port Trust should contribute largely having the Municipality not more than half the bonus. He thanked Government for its modification of the plague rules in Bombay which he thought had been instrumental in saving life by preventing flight.

Mr. Gokuldass Parekh thought that the local Government were entitled to far better terms under provincial contract than had been obtained from the Government of India, especially as great economy had been practised too great in some respects. Mofussil Municipalities should be helped by Government respecting their plague expenditure, seeing that, consequent thereon, their ordinary work has been curtailed and measures taken to meet the common danger.

With reference to plague operations, no one could deny the energy, industry, and earnestness of officers in charge in the mofussil; but these qualities had often been unaccompanied by adequate control over subordinates. After two years' experience of plague, rules should be made uniform throughout the Presidency, thus preventing officers acting capriciously or whimsically. He complained that the Famine Department had not used to exist, although its dissolution had been promised to take effect 1897. Mr. Mehta characterised the discussion as peculiarly futile in view of the condition of bankruptcy to which the local Government was brought by the Government of India, whose attitude was only explainable on the supposition that they desired not to mitigate dealings of Providence with the Presidency, but to leave us to be disciplined, thereby. Referring to questions still pending between Government and the Municipality, he asked for a final settlement of police charges respecting rent of the workshops land. In view of counsels opinion the Municipality was unable to pay the amount that Government asked, and if their proposal for submission of the matter of arbitration be decided, they would be reluctantly compelled to fight out the question in a court of law. Commenting on the grossly extravagant expenditure of the Plague Committee, he urged its financial failure was a strong argument for giving full control of operations to the Municipality under Government advice. Beadles in Wasik and elsewhere were serious as remining them of the frequency with which villages were raided in recent years in all parts of the Presidency. As the villagers were not allowed to possess arms, the police forces should be strengthened for their protection, and he expressed warm satisfaction at the Government decision not to make the Poona Municipality liable for the whole cost of the punitive police, urged in view of the financial inability of Government to improve law school: that sanction should be given for the proposed law college. He complained that now the Government grant to the University has been entirely withdrawn, reference with the University was much more frequent than before, and urged that this retrograde policy should be abandoned.

After the Mr. Vijbuasndas had spoken, the Council adjourn'd till Saturday at noon.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

MINISTERS AND M. ZOLA.

M. BERTULUS, the Examining Magistrate, has just taken a decision relative to the complaint lodged by General Picquart against Major Walsin Esterhazy. After having examined this complaint, and the legal proceedings which had been taken upon Colonel Picquart's first complaint of forgery against some unknown person or persons, the Public Prosecutor had instructed M. Bertulus to declare himself incompetent. He based his instruction on Colonel du Paty de Clam's being an officer on active service and under military jurisdiction, and that the forgeries imputed to him seemed to have been committed without the participation or complicity of either Commandant Esterhazy or that of his mistress, Madame Pays. M. Bertulus has, however, in his decision made a distinction. He has declared himself to be incompetent in the case of the alleged forgery of a telegram signed "Blanche," but he declares himself to be incompetent relative to the charge of forgery of the telegram signed "Speranza." He considers that there is sufficient *prima facie* evidence of this latter telegram having been forged with the complicity and participation of Madame Pays and Commandant Esterhazy, which fact would bring him under Civil jurisdiction, especially as Commandant Esterhazy is not on active service, and consequently not under military jurisdiction. Any military man on active service who may commit a crime or offence with Civil accomplices must be tried by the Civil Courts. A double appeal in the Esterhazy Ghamkas has been lodged against the decision taken by M. Bertulus by the Public Prosecutor and by M. Labori, Colonel Picquart's counsel.

M. Trarieux, Senator and ex-Minister of Justice, was attacked violently and libelled by the "Jour" in connection with his defence of M. Zola and his active campaign in favour of the revision of the Dreyfus trial. The "Jour," however, now publishes the following admission: "The publication we have received from many quarters enables us to declare that our good faith was imposed upon concerning the facts relative to M. Trarieux. It is untrue that M. Trarieux gave a grand dinner on the 25th July. He did not see Mr. Fabre, the Examining Magistrate, and did not examine his dossier. It is also untrue that M. Trarieux applied to several barristers to undertake the defence of Colonel Picquart. At no moment was any decision taken to prosecute M. Trarieux."

M. Jules Barbier, the well-known dramatic author, has resigned his grade in the Legion of Honour on account of the disciplinary measure taken by the Council of the Order against M. Zola. The "Aurore" affirms that several other literary men will follow the example.

Though the present abode of M. Zola is not known to the general public, it is asserted that the Government has now ascertained that M. Zola left France immediately after he withdrew from the trial at Versailles. The "Courrier du Soir" states that one of the French diplomatic Agents abroad has furnished positive information concerning M. Zola. This journal adds that if the Government desired to ascertain his whereabouts, it was not only with the object of having the judgment of the Assize Court served upon him, but also to secure his arrest. After a rather hot discussion in the Cabinet Council, it was decided that M. Zola, having been condemned by the Assize Court, should be, and could be, arrested in a foreign country.

THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

WORK IN THE ATBARA CAMP.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Atbara Camp on July 28, says: "Time at present seems to break the monotony of life in the headquarters camp at Atbara. The rou tine is one of constant labour. Day and night alike trains from Wady Halfa drop their loads on the river bank at Rafhaad. The chief feature of each day is the loading and despatch of steamers conveying stores to the advanced depots up the river towards Shabluka.

One is able now to appreciate the working capacity of the Egyptian soldier. As soon as an empty steamer arrives, the men are told off in gangs and load the boats of the barges. Once these are loaded, escorts, in the sensible service kit of the Egyptian Army, file on to the upper decks. Half-naked boatmen, chest-deep in the water, push the vessels off from the loading bank, and then low ropes from the steamer tighten, the escort meanwhile chanting some wild war ditty. Amid the screams of the syren on board the gunboats the barges drift into the swirl of mid-Nile, forming another link in that organisation for the forward advance to Khartoum, which works with machine-like regularity.

The present disposition of the Army is as follows:—Brigadier General Lewis's Egyptian Brigade is forward collecting supplies, principally of firewood for the armoured flotilla, of course under proper military precautions.

At the Atbara Camp, where the Sirdar's headquarters are established, are five Egyptian batteries of artillery; all the Cavalry, under Colonel Totheun-Braidwood; and half the Camel Corps. At Darmali is the First British Brigade (Brigadier General Waughops), consisting of the 1st Battalion Cameron Highlanders, 2d Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and 1st Battalion Lincolns.

At Berber are the Egyptian Brigades, under Brigadier Generals Maxwell and Macdonald, and two batteries of Artillery. At Kamir are two thousand Egyptian troops, the second half of the Camel Corps, and the Transport Corps.

The Second British Brigade (Brigadier General Byttleton commanding), consisting of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, 2d Battalion Rifle Brigade, and the 2d Lancashire Fusiliers, is now en route in detachments from Cairo.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE DEATH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

PRINCE BISMARCK died a painless death during a peaceful slumber at half-past eleven o'clock on the night of July 30, surrounded by all the members of his sorrowing family. It had been perceived during the day that his end was approaching, and Dr. Schweninger, on his arrival at the bed-side at half-past eight in the evening, announced that the Prince was dying, his pulse being already nearly at a standstill. Prince Bismarck's last words, addressed to his daughter, the Countess Rantzau, were, "Thanks, my child."

The Prince had several fits in the course of the afternoon. Four times he became unconscious, but rallied for a few minutes.

The change for the worse in Prince Bismarck's condition began at about three on Saturday afternoon. On Friday evening he had dined with a fairly good appetite, but during the night his sleep was frequently broken by a cough, from which he had suffered for some time. Next morning the condition was unchanged, and it was not till the afternoon that his strength diminished so rapidly that death seemed possible at any moment. The anxiety of the family was all the greater as Professor Schweninger was absent. He was telegraphed for at once. Count Wilhelm Bismarck, who had left, was also summoned back. The Bavarian Minister, Baron Crailsheim, did not pay his intended visit. Prince Bismarck suffered great pain, and mental as well as physical weakness set in. Great and rapid failure of the memory was observed.

When Professor Schweninger arrived by the Berlin-Hamburg express, which stopped at Friedrichsruh for a moment, he sprang out of the carriage in extreme haste. The two young Counts Rantzau were waiting for him. A moment later they were all in a carriage full speed to the chateau, which is only a few minutes from the station.

Prince Bismarck did not recognise the Professor, and died without a struggle in his arms. The Prince had been unconscious for several hours, and had repeatedly suffered from breathlessness. He put his hand to his eyes to press them. After the change for the worse, the Park gates were closed, and nobody not belonging to the household was admitted.

Only a few of the Berlin papers printed obituary notices on the morning of the 31st. The "Lokal Anzeiger," "Post," the "Kreaz Zeitung," the "National Zeitung," and other papers of the same colour simply printed the telegram announcing the end. The "Tageoiatt" published a special edition containing a biography of the Prince in ten chapters. The "Neuests Nachrichten," which is the most Bismarckian of the Berlin papers, contains an article distinguished by deep feeling, which said:

"The words in which the First Chancellor of the German Empire announced the death of the Emperor William to the Reichstag ten years ago were these,—'May the heroic valour, the national and intense sense of honour, and above all the faithful, laborious fulfilment of duty in the service of the Fatherland, and the love of the Fatherland, which were embodied in our late master, be an indestructible inheritance for our nation left by the Emperor who has gone from our midst, and I wish to add, that the nation's inheritance may be faithfully preserved by all of us who have to co-operate in the business of our Fatherland, in peace and war, in heroic courage, in devotion, in latent seriousness, and fidelity to duty.' These noble, deep-felt words are now applicable to himself."

The Taegliche Rundschau, whose political standpoint is nearly the same, concludes its article thus:—"To the German people Bismarck was more than a hero; he was the national hero, in whom German life was more gloriously embodied than in any other since Luther. His radiant figure will always shine on the German people as the highest embodiment of its nature.

The articles in the Berlin Radical papers, which most vehemently opposed Prince Bismarck during his life, are just those that most warmly recognise his great services to Germany. The "Vossische," which is the most important of them, writes, among other things:—

"Always, when in the last few years the news went that the hermit of the Saxon Forest was ill, great disquietude came over all the Germans, no matter whether they were enthusiastic worshippers of the Iron Chancellor or cool critics of the successful Statesman, or political opponents of the man who once proudly called himself a Junker. For whether he was admired or belittled, every German always felt that one of the best pieces of German history was inseparably connected with him, that he was the last great witness of a soul-stirring time, and that no other German of our time could exercise such influence on his country and the world, though he was removed from the helm.

The Radical and Democratic "Volks Zeitung" concludes its article as follows:—"We bow before the majesty of death, which looks doubly gigantic when one of the greatest ones of the earth, to whose words the whole world once listened, must crumble into dust."

The "Lokal Anzeiger" maintains, in contradiction to the authentic report, "that the Prince's death was not an easy one, but was preceded by severe agony, and that he suffered such exquisite pain and ground so terribly that the ladies had to leave the room." The room in which he died is on the ground floor, and he died on the great oak bedstead, which was made, in accordance with his own orders, of wood from the Saxon Forest. His face looks a little smaller than in life, but all the features are easily recognisable. The head, with its great eyebrows, is bent a little forward, and the huge body rests on a cushion, as the late Emperor William's did. After the Prince's death hardly any change was visible in the aspect of the house, but its inmates stepped out for a short time before the door to breathe the fresh air and speak of the solemn event they had witnessed. Count Herbert, who is now Prince Bismarck, gave orders immediately after the Prince's death not to admit anyone.

FRENCH VIEWS OF BISMARCK.

Ten years ago the death of Prince Bismarck would have created indescribable excitement, and even jubilation; now the news has been received with quietude, and without even an expression of anger against the author of the dismemberment of France.

The *Figaro* well describes public sentiment in saying that Prince Bismarck was already dead eight years ago, when he was broken like a reed by the young Emperor William II. All his subjects may follow the funeral procession, but the ceremony will only be the consecration of the decree against him in 1890. If the *Figaro* had had to pronounce ten years ago on the origin of the war of 1870, it would have been severe on Napoleon; now his responsibility is much attenuated by the declarations of Bismarck made in 1892. The *Figaro* relates the alteration of the Ems Report, and says it is difficult to believe that history will absolve such a crime or find justification in the ulterior victories and the founding of the German Empire.

Almost all the journals allude to what they call the Ems forgery, but the *Temps* says that Frenchmen desire to be generous and know how to be just. It is not difficult to be generous towards a man dying, vanquished, and overthrown. France shed sincere tears for Washington and Gladstone, about which great benefactors to humanity. She associates herself respectfully in the mourning for the great adversaries who did her great harm. She did not disturb the solemnity of the funeral of the Emperor William, and will carefully avoid breaking the silence of the obsequies of the founder of German unity.

The *Temps* declares that Prince Bismarck was an agent of the policy of conquest. In the conflict for strengthening the Monarchy he accomplished prodicious feats in getting partisans for the unification of Germany to acclaim the Prussianisation of Germany as the realisation of their ideal. After referring to the wars in Denmark and Austria, the *Temps* says:—

"Henceforth the conflict between France and Prussia was fatal. It is degrading history to seek for paltry, accidental causes for such great events as the Franco-Prussian war. Napoleon, never anything but incapacity; Bismarck, by total absence of scruples, contributed to that terrible war, and more baneful permanent antagonism. They alone were not responsible.

The "Debats" says that though the death of Prince Bismarck is no longer an event which awakens painful remembrances, it recognises his political genius as an implacable enemy of France.

The "Liberte" declares that Prince Bismarck was less baneful to France than to Germany, which he condemned to all the misery of cosmopolitism, and also imposed it on the whole world. He stopped the forward march of civilisation, and inaugurated an era of hatred which sooner or later must cause rivers of blood to flow.

THE LATE PRINCE BISMARCK.

THE STORY OF HIS RESIGNATION.

THE "Lokal Anzeiger," on August 1, printed an article entitled "The truth about Bismarck's resignation," by Moritz Busch, the author of the well-known book, "Count Bismarck and His People." It repeats the reasons for the rupture between Prince Bismarck and the Emperor; is rendered piquant by several indelicate hints, one of which refers to the resignation of the Home Minister, Herrfurth; relates the conflict between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck about legislation on behalf of the working classes, and winds up with the hitherto unpublished text of the letter in which Prince Bismarck tendered his resignation:—

Berlin, March 18th, 1890.

"When I made my reverent report of the 15th inst., your Majesty commanded me to lay before you the draught of the Order by which the Royal Order of the 8th September, 1852, which has hitherto regulated the position of a Premier as regards his colleagues, is to be rendered invalid. I take the liberty of making the following most submissive statements as to the genesis and importance of that Order. In the times of absolute Monarchy no Premier was needed, and attention was first drawn in the United Landtag of 1847, by the Liberal Deputies of the time, to the necessity of paving the way for Constitutional Government by the appointment of a 'Prime Minister' whose task it would be to harmonise the policy of the responsible Cabinet in 1848. This Constitution came into being in Prussia, and the Presidents of the Cabinets were appointed in Count Arnim Camphausen, Count Brandenburg, Baron Manteuffel, and the Prince of Hohenzollern, not for one Department, but for the whole policy of the Cabinet; that is, of all the Departments together. Most of these gentlemen had Departments of their own, but only the Premiership—the Prince of Hohenzollern, the Minister von Auerswald, and Prince Hohenlohe, for instance, immediately before I entered the Cabinet, but his duty was to maintain in the Cabinet, and in its relations to the Monarch that unity and stability, without which Ministerial responsibility, which is the essence of Constitutionalism, is impracticable. My relation of the Cabinet and its individual members to the new institution of the Premiership very soon needed more exact regulation in accordance with the Constitution, and this regulation was effected in agreement with the Cabinet of the day by the Order of the 8th September, 1852. Since then this order has continued to determine the position of the Premier to the Cabinet, and it alone gave the Premier the authority which enables him to assume that degree of responsibility for the general policy of the Cabinet which the Landtag and public opinion require of him. If each individual Minister can receive the Royal Orders without previous agreement with his colleagues, a uniform policy for which anybody can be responsible is impossible. It becomes impossible for any Minister, and especially for the Premier, to bear the Constitutional responsibility for the whole policy of the Cabinet. Under the absolute Monarchy the regulation contained in the Order of 1852 was unnecessary, and it would still be so if we returned to absolutism without Ministerial responsibility. Under the legally existing Constitutional institutions, however a presidential headship of the Cabinet on the basis of the Order of 1852 is indispensable." On this point, as was ascertained at the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, all my colleagues are at one with me, and also in the opinion that no successor of the Premiership could bear the